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**Fort Knox Has It, Flaunts It:
Visitors View Gold Hoard**

By Richard D. Lyons

FORT KNOX, Ky., Sept. 24 (UPI)—The Treasury Department opened the U.S. Bullion Depository to visitors yesterday for the first, and possibly last, and displayed \$22 billion of the stuff that dreams are made of.

Mrs. Brooks, the director of the Bureau of the Mint, supervised the opening of a series of vaults leading into gold sanctuaries and said unphappily, "or peering inside: here it is." Gold bars glistened in the dark from floor to ceiling. vault 8 feet high, 8 feet and 12 feet deep were 6 bars, glistening in the light.

The effect of standing in the room of about \$1,776,888,775.85 in gold was awesome.

Chorus of "ohs" and "ahs" from the 10 congressmen had gone to see whether gold was still there. In six years, there have been or that some of the precious metal was missing.

Swing the pile of 275-pound only part of the enormous rd. Rep. John Roosevelt, R-I., a John Birch Society member who had been concerned over the stories of missing, swept his eyes over the sure and said: "I think it's."

m. Walter Huddleston, D-

Ky., and the other congressmen who were craning their heads for a better look, agreed.

Mrs. Brooks, herself a bit goggle-eyed, said: "We've never done this before and we'll probably never do it again." She said that no nongovernmental persons had been allowed inside the sanctuary before.

At the request of Congress, the General Accounting Office—the watchdog arm of Congress—is going to weigh all of the government's 367,500 gold bars to see if they add up to 147.4 million fine troy ounces, as the Treasury says they do. The audit will take weeks.

The depository is a huge, unimpressive-looking building, situated off Route 29, about 30 miles southwest of Louisville.

Civilian guards with submachine guns prowl the well-trimmed grass around the gray granite building, which is surrounded by a high steel fence.

Yesterday, the regular guards were augmented by dozens of soldiers from Fort Knox who checked passes against a list of names of the congressmen, several dozen Treasury officials and about 90 journalists, including 12 who had flown here from Switzerland.

Armed guards inside the 121-foot by 105-foot two-story building checked the visitors

United Press International
U.S. Mint director Mary Brooks showing off wall of gold bars being stored at depository at Fort Knox, Ky.

with metal-detection devices, then shepherded them into the center of the structure.

Mrs. Brooks, her green suit set off by a gold-coin necklace and gold earrings, gave the

order to open the door to the main vault.

Victor Harkin, the officer in charge of the depository, bent over and inserted the upper part (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Strong Reactions by Leaders, Press**Arabs Assail Warnings by U.S. on Oil Prices**

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Arab world has reacted strongly against warnings issued today by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on high oil prices and production cutbacks by oil-producing nations.

Anger was expressed by Arab leaders and in press editorials. United States was accused of a war of nerves against Arab countries.

Oil minister of Kuwait, Fahd bin Salim al-Asif, said if the United States had plans to form a coalition of oil-importing nations, a confrontation with the oil producers would be inevitable.

He was quoted in a Kuwaiti newspaper as saying that oil-producing nations were going on plans to counter what he described as this "American ring."

Protective Bloc newspaper quoted the minister as warning that the production deal separately with the oil-importing nations even if formed a protective bloc.

It was believed to have been mentioned in Mr. Kissinger's speech before the Nations General Assembly when he criticized the oil production deal.

On Sept. 24 (AP).—Israeli planes raided Arab guerrilla targets in southeastern Lebanon today in a preemptive strike aimed at foiling terror raids during the Yom Kippur holiday, the military command said.

The jets flew over Lebanon at 1200 GMT and attacked "terrorist objectives" for about 15 minutes near the village of Marjat Beit Naftul, a spokesman said. All planes returned safely, he added.

The spokesman said that the raid was meant "to keep the terrorists busy" during the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur, which begins tomorrow at sunset.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Defense Ministry reported no casualties from the raids but said that the planes destroyed a civilian truck and damaged plantations in the area.

Israel's last previous air raid against Palestinian guerrillas in

producing, or developing countries, because they will view it as economic imperialism," Sheikh Yamani said.

Sheikh Zaid Ben Sultan Al-Nahyan, whose tiny oil-producing Persian Gulf Emirate of Abu Dhabi has an income of about \$2 billion annually, was quoted in the press here today as saying that the producers will not cut oil prices unless the industrialized nations bring down the prices of their own commodities.

In statements published in the afternoon daily *Lisan al-Hal* here today, he said that if Mr. Kissinger intended to continue the attitude toward the Arabs demonstrated yesterday, there was no need for the visit.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israelis Raid Guerrillas in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24 (AP).—Israeli planes raided Arab guerrilla targets in southeastern Lebanon today in a preemptive strike aimed at foiling terror raids during the Yom Kippur holiday, the military command said.

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Israel's last previous air raid against Palestinian guerrillas in

Lebanon took place Sept. 15, the eve of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish new year.

Israel today celebrated the first anniversary—according to the Hebrew lunar calendar—of the Yom Kippur war with memorial parades at military bases throughout the country. Last year's MidEast war began Oct. 6, which then coincided with the Yom Kippur holiday.

In a special order of the day to the armed forces, Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, said today:

"During the year since the war, we have consolidated and strengthened the ranks, our might has increased quantitatively and we are striving unceasingly for qualitative improvement.

"The Arab countries may possibly be recalling only their initial moments of success in the war, forgetting their major defeat."

Officials said that the airport will be closed for similar periods tomorrow and Thursday for the same purpose.

We are aware that there are forces in the world aiding the Arab armies with modern weapons and political support. It is incumbent upon us to build up a national and military disposition to withstand all that—to prevent war or win it."

More than 2,000 Israeli soldiers were killed during the 19 days of fighting last year but Gen. Gur said that at the end of the war, Jewish troops were "deep inside enemy territory and posing a threat to their capital cities."

Cairo Airport Closed

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Egypt closed Cairo International Airport for 45 minutes today while the air force rehearsed for a military display scheduled Oct. 6 to mark the first anniversary of last year's war with Israel.

Officials said that the airport

will be closed for similar periods tomorrow and Thursday for the same purpose.

The labor leaders were taken into custody after they refused to budge from a confederation resolution of Sept. 16 calling for an end to military rule and the establishment of a people's government, the labor spokesman

Ford Picks Rumsfeld To Be His Staff Chief

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—President Ford today named Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. ambassador to NATO, to succeed Gen. Alexander Haig as chief of the White House staff.

Announcing Mr. Rumsfeld's appointment, presidential Press Secretary Ronald Nessen commented: "It's a Ford White House staff—and not a Nixon White House."

Mr. Rumsfeld will continue as NATO ambassador until the President names his successor, which Mr. Nessen said would be "very soon." Gen. Haig is to become the NATO military commander in November. He is the last of the holdovers from the Nixon White House staff.

Sources close to President Ford said that Mr. Rumsfeld, a former Illinois congressman and a close friend of Mr. Ford's, was taking the White House post at the personal entreaty of the President.

"He was extremely reluctant to take the job but he wants to help Jerry any way he can," one source said.

Mr. Nessen said Mr. Rumsfeld, 42, would coordinate White House operations and have the title of assistant to the President, holding cabinet rank.

Mr. Ford, the White House spokesman said, was "very pleased that an individual of Don Rumsfeld's stature and wide-ranging experience has agreed to take on the position."

Mr. Nessen told reporters that Mr. Rumsfeld, who has served as one of Mr. Ford's transition advisers, would shape the White House staff "in his own way" and would be responsible for "administration and coordination."

The President needs someone

who can function as an overall coordinator," said one source. "It does not mean that he needs someone who has the lone key to the Oval Office and can keep everyone out."

Ethiopian Unions Call Strike To Protest Leaders' Arrest

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's Confederation of Labor Unions today called a general strike in protest against the arrest of three union leaders

said. The resolution described the military government as undemocratic and said that it suppressed fundamental human rights.

The strike call was being sent today to 27 unions representing a total membership of 140,000, a force which—although small in numbers—could paralyze essential services and bring Ethiopia's rudimentary industry to a standstill.

Observers said the general strike could create an explosive situation because the military risked losing authority in the eyes of the population unless it took firm action to counter the walkout.

Ethiopia's university students, who have twice defied the ban on demonstrations today expressed solidarity with the unions.

Meanwhile, the statement yesterday by Ethiopia's 58-year-old Crown Prince Meiriam Asfia Wossen in Geneva that he was ready to return to his country as a constitutional monarch has taken people here by surprise.

Most had thought that he would not return and the throne would remain empty. There has been no official reaction from the military government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Donald Rumsfeld

Arms Aid Cutoff To Turkey Voted In House, 307-90

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (IRET).—While Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was engaged at the United Nations in seeking a Cyprus solution, the House voted today to cut off U.S. military aid to Turkey until there is progress toward peace on Cyprus.

Both Mr. Kissinger and House leaders warned that such action would undercut American efforts to negotiate a pullout of Turkish troops from Cyprus.

But House members seeking to suspend the aid said that virtually all the weapons used by Turkish forces in their Cyprus invasion, which resulted in 5,000 Cypriot deaths, came from the United States. They said that this country has a moral obligation to end such military aid.

"How far are we to go in underwriting aggression in order to maintain our influence in a country?" Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., asked. Rep. Sarbanes, who is of Greek extraction, has been critical of Turkey's role in the Cyprus fighting.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's warning that it would be counterproductive, the House voted 307 to 90 to adopt an amendment by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., suspending aid to Turkey until President Ford can certify that "substantial progress" has been made toward a solution to the problem of armed forces on Cyprus.

Green Cutoff Rejected

However, a similar amendment proposed by Rep. H.R. Gross, R-Iowa, to cut off aid to Greece too until Cyprus settlement was reached, was turned down earlier by a 48-11 standing vote.

Both Speaker Carl Albert, D-Oka., and the minority leader, Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., urged rejection of the Rosenthal amendment lest it disrupt Mr. Kissinger's effort to find a Cyprus solution.

House Appropriations Committee chairman George Mahon, D-Tex., read a statement that he said was given on behalf of the secretary of state, saying that "the passage of such amendment would be destructive of our negotiations."

Rep. Albert declared, "We need the friendship of both Greece and Turkey."

"We do not want to do anything that would cause us extra problems in bringing about a solution," he told the House.

Rep. Rhodes warned that if Turkey quit NATO, the U.S. Sixth Fleet would have to be shifted from the Mediterranean to fill the gap.

The aid suspension was attached to a stopgap continuing resolution that authorizes federal agencies to continue spending at last year's rate until Congress appropriates their funds for the current fiscal year, which started on July 1. The resolution still must be approved by the Senate, which would thus have a chance to delete the amendment adopted today.

The Senate voted 64 to 27 on Thursday to cut off American military aid to Turkey. Backers of the Senate measure said that it was almost certain to be killed by Senate and House conferees, but would serve as a warning to the administration and U.S. aid recipients.

Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Gromyko Asks Resumption of Mideast Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, warning of the danger of a new Middle East war, today called for the prompt resumption of the adjourned Geneva peace conference.

Speaking on the second day of the General Assembly's world affairs debate, he said there were signs that Israel regarded its disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria as merely "a maneuver to freeze the situation."

He was followed to the rostrum by British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who also cautioned against the loss of momentum in Middle East peace efforts.

"Negotiations are like riding a bicycle. If you stop pedaling you will fall off," he said.

Economic Theme

A major theme of the British minister's address was the need to "marry the revenue of the oil-producing countries with the technology of the developed countries" to avert worldwide economic disruption.

Mr. Gromyko said representatives of the Palestinians should attend the resumed Geneva conference, which last met formally in December.

The Soviet Union, which sponsored the conference with the United States, was frozen out of subsequent peace moves as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger negotiated troop disengagement accords in "shuttle diplomacy."

Mr. Gromyko also reiterated a Soviet formula for solving the Cyprus crisis by convening a conference including all 15 members of the UN Security Council, as well as a number of nonaligned states.

Britain and Turkey have rejected such a forum.

'Out of the Impasse'

Referring to last month's disrupted Cyprus peace conference, in which Mr. Callaghan played a key role, Mr. Gromyko said the Cyprus problem must be "brought out of the impasse resulting from NATO attempts to solve it in darkness."

Praising détente between Communist and Western powers, Mr. Gromyko said peaceful coexistence was "increasingly becoming the law of contemporary life."

"On the whole, one can confidently say that the course of international events has now been turned closer to peace," he declared in an optimistic speech (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Associated Press
Indian women and children eating food in Bankura in

Worsening India Food Situation Poses Famine Threat to Millions

By Bernard Weisraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Within the last two weeks, India's grave food situation has deteriorated. Millions are facing hunger in several northern states.

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News Analysis

**Industrial Power and Tactics
On Meeting Oil Price Rises**

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The failure of oil-exporting countries, especially those in the Persian Gulf, to lower their prices may eventually produce an alliance among major industrial powers aimed at sharply raising the price of modern arms and industrial equipment that the oil producers want to buy from the West.

That tactic is one of the few weapons the United States and other industrialized nations have in trying to bring pressure on countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other small but wealthy sheikdoms of the Persian Gulf, some specialists here believe.

Yesterday, the oil producers got a double warning from President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the global economic strain caused by the high price of oil "threatens to

engulf us all in a general depression," or worse.

In his speech to the World Energy Conference in Detroit, President Ford noted that "throughout history, nations have gone to war over natural advantages such as water, or food or convenient passages on land or sea."

Even within the Pentagon, however, the likelihood that this country or another would resort to military action against the Persian Gulf states is viewed as extraordinarily remote.

The main question since the oil-exporting nations began sharply raising their prices late last year remains: What can the consumer nations do about it and can they act together?

U.S. government officials believe there are a series of steps that can be taken and that the agreement between the United States and 11 other major industrial countries last Saturday in Brussels—to share their oil supplies in times of crisis or shortage—is a significant first step.

Beyond that, some officials believe that the cartel techniques the oil producers use to set artificially high prices can also be turned on those countries for the equipment they buy," said one specialist.

"They operate as a cartel, but they want a competitive market for everything they buy," said one specialist.

In this view, the prices of weapons the Persian Gulf countries want and of the sophisticated machinery they need to develop their industry can also be dictated to artificially high levels to try and force more reasonable oil prices.

The United States and its European allies have a virtual monopoly on the production of kinds of military and industrial equipment the major Persian Gulf states have been buying in huge amounts for the last two years.

The oil producers could turn to the Soviet Union for such equipment, but most specialists here believe that would not be the case with major producing countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait.

Whether France, which is a bitter competitor of the United States for arms sales abroad, and Britain would cooperate in a price-raising arrangement is another question. But here, U.S. specialists believe that an informal agreement to sharply raise prices could be achieved if the economic woes continued.

Other specialists have argued that the enormous sales of Western arms to Persian Gulf states is actually helping to force up the price of oil, since the Arabs and Iran need more and more money to buy arms.

Whether new arms and equipment price increases would force the entire pricing question beyond the point where consumers could afford the oil and thus to a negotiated compromise is the key question.

Within the Pentagon, some senior officials believe that in time the efforts of moderate Arab leaders such as Saudi Arabian oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, will prevail and prices will come down.

These officials believe patience is required in this country. But they also express the view that the oil-producing countries as a group will simply not take U.S. threats seriously until the United States itself begins shifting policies in this country.

Credibility Gap

"It's like a guy with three chains and a size 50 belt who is always crying that he's poor and hungry," one official said. Thus far, he points out, the United States has done nothing about its so-called Project Independence, initially intended to make it independent of imported oil by 1980. Nor, he said, have there been noticeable drops in consumption or increases in conservation. "Until they see these things, they [the Arab states] are just not going to take us seriously," he added.

Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, told newsmen yesterday that Congress will be asked for standby authority to order oil rationing, emergency tax legislation, automobile speed controls and other energy-saving powers.

The idea, Mr. Enders said at a news briefing, is to back up the new legislation with a cooperative program outlined in Brussels last week.

Meanwhile, arms from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France continue to pour into the Persian Gulf.

Advisers from all of these countries slowly and steadily are assuming increasing responsibility for training Persian Gulf military forces.

On the one hand, all countries are scrambling for influence, largely through arms contracts, and to secure enough oil for themselves. On the other, there now seems to be a growing realization that some joint form of pressure against the countries that the United States and others are selling arms to is going to be necessary.

**Crew May Quit
Japanese A-Ship**

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Crewmen aboard Japan's controversial nuclear ship, the Mutsu, have threatened to abandon the vessel unless the government finds a port in which to berth it within a week, newsmen on the Mutsu reported today.

They said that the crewmen also demanded that the ship's owner pay compensation for their "mental and physical suffering."

The 8,214-ton freighter, Japan's first nuclear ship—with a crew of 49 and about 20 scientists and officials aboard—has been stranded in the North Pacific since it sprang a leak in its nuclear reactor Sept. 1 while on its first test cruise. Officials at its home port of Mutsu have barred its return because of possible radioactivity.

Sakharov Has Surgery

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, 53, was admitted to a hospital yesterday for an emergency appendicitis operation, his wife said. Doctors said the operation was successful and Mr. Sakharov's condition was satisfactory.



DESERT TRAIL—Camel caravans financed by the UN carrying food to remote areas of Niger, where people in drought zone of sub-Saharan Africa are now cut off by torrential rains. Since Aug. 1, nearly 5,000 camels have made trip, impassable even for trucks, averaging 30 miles a day and carrying 140 pounds of food each.

United Press International

News Analysis

Korean Opposition to Park Stirring Again

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Political adversaries of President Chung Hee Park are stirring again. But the President, instead of cracking down, appears ready to give them some freedom if they don't step over a carefully drawn line.

It has been politically quiet here since the Aug. 15 slaying of the President's wife by an assassin who intended to kill Mr. Park. The Korean public's emotions had since then been directed against Japan, where, it was charged, the assassination conspiracy had been plotted by pro-Communist Koreans.

Moreover, the genuine grief for Mrs. Park and the sympathy for the President took the impetus out of the anti-government movement. "We have been still as a matter of taste," a critic of the President said.

The students, however, are still under close surveillance by police authorities. They have not been permitted to join the anti-

is to go slowly, step by step, taking a gradual approach to identify the party with the cause of the people."

Conversations with several students reveal mostly political apathy, a marked departure from their attitude six months ago.

"The lifting of the emergency decree gave me no fresh inspiration," a young man said. "We are apathetic because we have lived in this mood for some time already. We have learned to adapt ourselves to it."

The terms for the five range from 10 to 15 years. The new terms for the 19 range from five-year suspended sentences to 12 years. Among the 19 were 11 students from Sogang Jesuit University in Seoul.

19 Sentences Reduced

SEOUL, Sept. 23 (AP).—A military appellate court here today reduced the prison terms given 19 persons for violating the emergency decree against political dissent. It upheld a lower court's sentences against five others.

The terms for the five range from 10 to 15 years. The new terms for the 19 range from five-year suspended sentences to 12 years. Among the 19 were 11 students from Sogang Jesuit University in Seoul.

**Restudy of Ecological Curbs
Urged to Meet Energy Needs**

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP).—Several experts at the world energy conference say a reassessment of anti-pollution standards is needed to help meet energy needs.

"In our enthusiasm to make good after generations of neglect we have imposed severe environmental restraints upon both the production and combustion of fossil fuels," U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said.

Opening a panel discussion on energy yesterday, Mr. Simon said those restraints "must be re-examined" along with government policies on prices, licenses and rate changes that have curtailed the domestic search for oil.

A former British energy adviser, Lord Zuckerman, also called for rethinking on priorities.

"With the prospects of severe shortfalls in energy supply before us, the aims of environmentalists interested in amenity and the conservation of nature need urgent reassessment," he said.

"Energy supplies are an indispensable cement of the social fabric of all societies. We cannot rationally turn from the kind of civilization to which we are now totally committed."

Lord Zuckerman, former chairman of the British government's Central Advisory Committee for Science and Technology, said:

"France will join the other nations in a concrete effort" to bring down oil prices.

Roger Gaspard, an engineer and expert on electricity, said at a press conference that he agreed with President Ford that cooperation among the energy producing and consuming nations was essential. He emphasized that he was speaking for himself, not his government.

France has balked at joining the so-called Group of 12 nations that agreed in Brussels last Friday to share oil in the event of another embargo by the Arab petroleum producers.

Mr. Gaspard said the industrial nations have, in the past, exaggerated the problem by keeping the price of oil too low. "All of a sudden, there's an excessive and too brutal increase in price, and it creates a number of economic impossibilities," he said.

**Fort Knox Has It, Flaunts It:
Gold Hoard Seen by Visitors**

(Continued from Page 1) of his body into an indentation in the 22-ton door.

With his body shielding his actions, he twirled a dial on the combination lock, then stepped back. His assistant, Robert Yeater, then did the same. The men do not know each other's combination.

A guard turned a handle and, after a loud "thunk," the 3-foot-thick door swung open. Inside was a room of smaller rooms.

The 13 rooms containing gold are not locked, but each has a seal that contains the signatures of the persons who verified the amount of gold when it was placed there. The room chosen by Mrs. Brooks had been sealed in 1968 and had remained closed since then.

The Treasury official ordered the door opened, and there was about 500 tons of gold.

As impressive as it is, the Fort

Knox hoard is little more than half the nation's gold supply. Gold also is stored in the Denver Mint, the New York Assay Office and the San Francisco Assay Office and minor amounts are held elsewhere.

The government started amassing the gold as a result of the Gold Acts and orders of 1933 and 1934, which prohibited the making of gold coins, the private hoarding of gold and the use of the metal as currency.

The Federal Reserve Bank in New York has almost three times as much gold as is stored here, but nearly all of it belongs to foreign governments.

The Fort Knox figure of \$2 billion is based on an average of the fluctuating worldwide price—\$150 an ounce. The Treasury Department, however, lists the official value at \$422 an ounce.

**Prelate in Israel
Pleads Not Guilty**

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—The Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Hilarios Capucci, told a court yesterday he was not guilty to three charges of smuggling arms from Lebanon to Palestinian guerrillas.

The district court in East Jerusalem, which was under heavy guard, rejected a legal challenge to its jurisdiction and the Syrian archbishop's plea of immunity.

Archbishop Capucci, 52, apparently in an emotional state at the end of the hearing, vehemently denied that he was guilty and demanded that he be moved to better quarters during his detention.

Mr. Kim said: "The role of

the New Democratic party . . .

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Senate Panel Hearings

Rockefeller Defends His Role in Lobbying, Prison Uprising

INGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President-designate Nelson Rockefeller today defended his role in the Attica prison revolt by lobbying top Republicans to end aircraft contract.

He said that former President Nixon's acceptance of the equivalent of a guilty plea was the equivalent of a confession of guilt.

Objects changed rapidly,

major opposition developed.

Mr. Rockefeller during his day of testimony at the Senate and Administration

Committee hearings on his nomination.

The former New York governor acknowledged that the fortune in the hands of the Rockefeller family raises the possibility of "potential influence" on the nation's economy.

But he said that no such influence ever has been exercised.

He declared that as vice-president or president he would put the nation's best interests above those of big business.

Mr. Rockefeller also said that if he ever became president while the cases of Watergate defendants were still pending, he would judge any applications for pardon on a case-by-case basis after another review.

He described Mr. Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon as an act of compassion and said that he believed there was a widespread feeling in Congress and in the country that a former president should not be sent to jail.

"The [former] president accepted a pardon—which in my opinion is tantamount to admitting guilt," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Mr. Rockefeller was reminded by the committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., that while he was governor of New York he had commuted the prison sentence of James Michonne, former New York State Republican chairman whom Mr. Rockefeller had appointed to the State Thruway Commission. Michonne had been found guilty of bribery in connection with a State Liquor Authority scandal.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he acted because Michonne, who is still alive, had cancer of the colon and Parkinson's disease and a team of doctors had determined that he could not sur-

vive if jailed.

During questioning about Attica, Mr. Rockefeller said that if he were again governor during a prison revolt he would order police to attack without weapons if that were at all possible.

The revolt at the New York State Prison at Attica in the fall of 1971 resulted in the death of 43 persons, mostly inmates. One person was beaten to death by inmates, two were stabbed and 40 died of gunshot wounds.

No Choice

Mr. Rockefeller said that he had no choice but to order a police attack when negotiations broke down and prisoners were seen holding knives at the throats of hostages.

Sen. Cannon also presented the former governor with a sheaf of memos detailing extensive lobbying by Mr. Rockefeller to convince the White House to allow the Grumman Aircraft Corp. to renegotiate a more profitable contract for building the F-14 jet fighter for the Navy.

The F-14 is built by Grumman on Long Island in New York. Mr. Rockefeller said that the corporation's operations are a major factor in the area's economy.

A note in Mr. Rockefeller's handwriting on a memo said that he would contact then-President Nixon about the situation. Mr. Rockefeller testified that he had talked with Mr. Nixon on the telephone.

"Do you think action of this type by a governor is a proper use of political influence or is this an attempt to circumvent the regular contract procedure?" Sen. Cannon asked.

"I thought I was doing my duty for my constituents," Mr. Rockefeller replied.

Protests, Violence Go On in Boston Busing

Ford Orders Drive Against Career Criminals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—100 persons demonstrated court-ordered school busing in Boston High School and racial disturbances continued at Hyde Park High School, seven miles away.

Boston High School has been affected by a federal court order that requires it to integrate city schools, leading fear that the school will be affected under a plan a judge has said he will

implement.

"We must take the criminal out of circulation. We must make crime hazardous and very costly," Mr. Ford said. He gave no other details; however Attorney General William Saxbe told the convention yesterday that federal funds would be used to start the program in 10 as yet unspecified urban areas.

"We must take the criminal out of circulation. We must make crime hazardous and very costly," Mr. Ford said. "We must insure that swift and prolonged imprisonment will inevitably follow each and every offense."

Congressional Hearings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., is a NASA agency.

Extremely Hot Area

The impact crater on Mercury has been named the Caloris Basin since it becomes extremely hot because of the planet's proximity to the sun. Mercury is the innermost of the nine known planets.

That report yesterday was based on images obtained last March as well as those transmitted this past weekend on the spacecraft's second passage by the planet.

The impacting object, it is estimated, may have been 80 miles or more in diameter.

The hypothesis that the blow from such an object could generate an effect at the antipodal point—the one directly opposite the impact on the planet, which has a diameter of 3,900 miles—has been reinforced by the observation of similar effects on the moon.

Donald Gault of the Ames Research Center said at a news briefing about the Mariner mission that patches of chaotic terrain, similar to an area on Mercury, had been identified directly opposite two lunar impact areas.

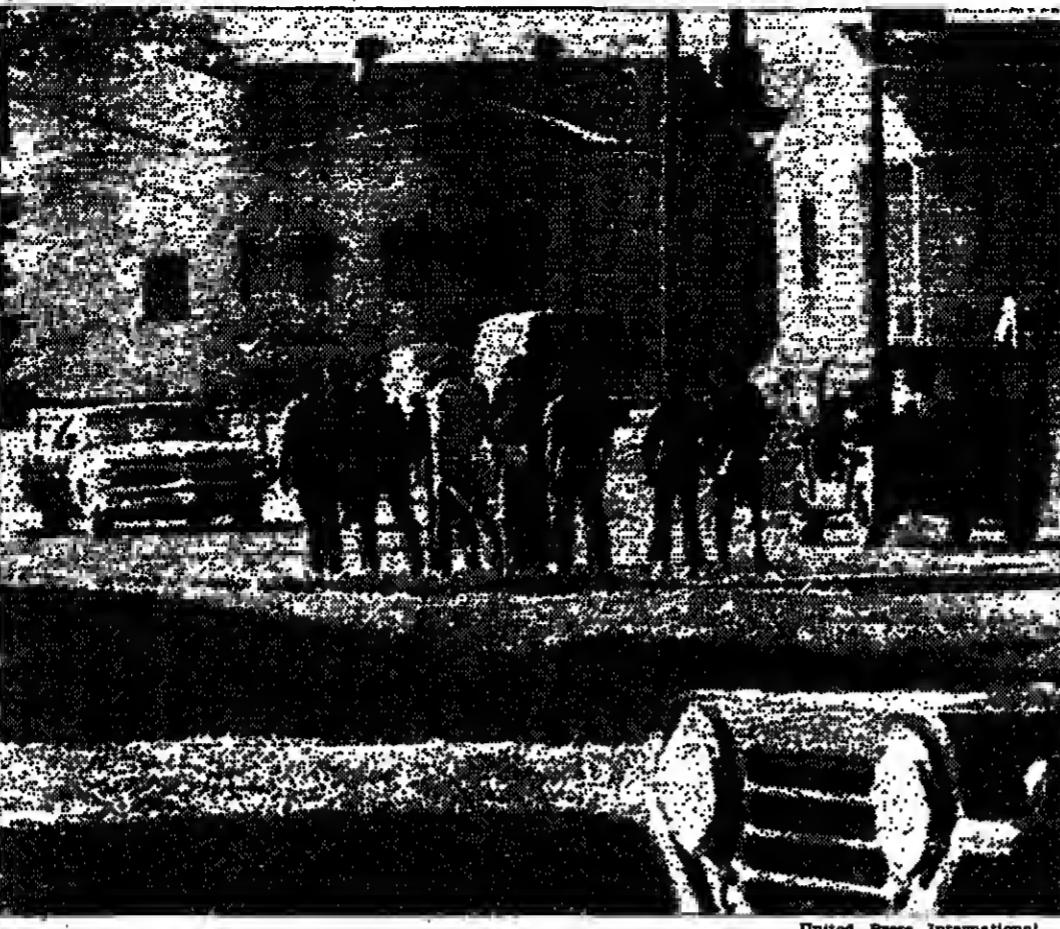
The briefing was held yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., which is conducting the Mariner mission on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"We must take the criminal out of circulation. We must make crime hazardous and very costly," Mr. Ford said. "We must insure that swift and prolonged imprisonment will inevitably follow each and every offense."

Senate Panel Hearings

Rockefeller Defends His Role in Lobbying, Prison Uprising

INGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President-designate Nelson



United Press International
Group of military deserters arriving at Camp Atterbury in Indiana for processing under terms of President's amnesty proclamation. No photos from front were taken.

More Than 100 Arrive at Facility**Big U.S. Camp to Process Deserters**

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind., Sept. 24 (AP).—More than 100 men arrived here yesterday as this camp became the processing center for Vietnam war deserters under President Ford's clemency program.

Wood, Mo., and the others arrived later by plane from Ft. Ord, Calif., and Ft. Knox, Ky.

John McCord of Long Beach, Calif., who was among those flown here, said he thought the men were being treated fairly under the clemency program.

Maj. Tom Kalunki, an Army public information officer, said about 600 deserters were expected to be processed here during the first week of operation. The camp is situated 30 miles south of Indianapolis.

Of those who arrived yesterday, 118 were deserters who had been in custody before the program was announced. Officials said at least one man was en route from Sweden.

Ft. Harrison, near Indianapolis, had processed some returning deserters before the processing center was moved here to handle more men. Maj. Kalunki said the center could be moved back to Ft. Harrison if many men did not take advantage of the clemency program.

The men will undergo a four-day processing at this camp, which houses up to 250,000 men as a basic training facility in World War II and up to 50,000 as a muster-out center after the Korean conflict.

22 Processed

In Washington, the Pentagon announced that a total of 22 deserters have received undesirable discharges after passing through the clemency process.

The number of telephone inquiries from deserters or their representatives to the armed forces total 907 and there were five written inquiries, the Pentagon reported.

Pentagon spokesman William Beecher said it was still early to make any judgment on the number of deserters responding to Mr. Ford's offer of conditional amnesty.

The Arkansas Democrat was then offered the ambassadorship to Great Britain, to succeed Walter Annenberg.

The news of his decision was confirmed last night in a phone interview with Mrs. Fulbright, who said he had authorized her to say that he had turned the job down for personal reasons.

Mrs. Fulbright gave no indication of what those personal reasons are. The senator's wife recently underwent surgery for a malignancy.

Fulbright, for Personal Reasons, Declines London Ambassadorship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Sen. William Fulbright has turned down President Ford's offer to name him ambassador to Great Britain.

Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he had conveyed his decision to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Sen. Fulbright lost a bid this year for a sixth term in the Senate, losing his party's nomination to Gov. Dale Bumpers in a primary election.

The Arkansas Democrat was then offered the ambassadorship to Great Britain, to succeed Walter Annenberg.

The news of his decision was confirmed last night in a phone interview with Mrs. Fulbright, who said he had authorized her to say that he had turned the job down for personal reasons.

"We expect that many of those who call will decide to take part," Mr. Beecher said.

The Pentagon has listed 12,554 deserters as being at large.

Protests Planned

TORONTO, Sept. 24 (AP).—Plans for worldwide protest demonstrations were announced here yesterday by U.S. war resisters intent on a boycott of the conditional amnesty program.

Irene Ziegas, coordinator of the U.S. National Council for Universal Unconditional Amnesty, told a news conference that demonstrations were being planned across the United States and at embassies and consulates in many countries during a "Week of Concern," Sunday through Oct. 6.

A three-day conference was held here by U.S. military deserters and draft resisters living in Canada, England, Sweden, France and the United States.

Connally Asks Dismissal of Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Former Treasury Secretary John Connally, under indictment on bribery, conspiracy and perjury charges growing out of milk industry donations to the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign, asked yesterday that all charges against him be dismissed.

In U.S. District Court here, Mr. Connally's lawyers asked that all five criminal counts be dropped, or that his trial be shifted to San Antonio, Texas, 30 miles from the 9,000-acre ranch of Mr. Connally, who also is a former governor of Texas.

The resulting area has been termed "the weird terrain" by project scientists. Mr. Gault said it consists of "isolated, chaotic, almost scabby hills," with areas between them seemingly flooded with lava.

Mariner-10 came within 30,000 miles of the planet Saturday. Its telescopic images showed no further areas of such terrain, supporting the view. Mr. Gault said that the area opposite the Caloris Basin, photographed last March, is peculiar to that site.

The briefing was held yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., which is conducting the Mariner mission on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"We must take the criminal out of circulation. We must make crime hazardous and very costly," Mr. Ford said. "We must insure that swift and prolonged imprisonment will inevitably follow each and every offense."

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INGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—President-designate Nelson

Competition Opens Up**Kennedy Pullout Sets Stage For Multi-Ballot Convention**

By Jules Witcover and Richard M. Cohen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—

Edward Kennedy's sudden withdrawal from 1976 presidential contention not only opens up competition for the Democratic party nomination, party leaders agreed yesterday, but also sets the stage for a dramatic, multi-ballot "brokered" convention two years hence.

Sen. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, was the only prospective 1976 aspirant who appeared to have a chance to win the nomination on the first ballot, these leaders said, especially under new party rules for delegate selection that forbid winner-take-all state primaries and caucuses.

One 1972 candidate, Edmund Muskie, of Maine, said that while he was discredited on a second try, "I guess it's not secret that the taste for the challenge has never left me. But whether it makes sense is another question."

Sen. Muskie noted that while he had just accepted the chairmanship of the new Senate Budget Committee, which he viewed as a worthwhile and constructive undertaking, "and it's not my instinct to run around the country in a hopeless cause."

But Sen. Mondale was only one of the Democrats listed as likely beneficiaries of Sen. Kennedy's decision.

Although he is considered to the right of Sen. Kennedy on the political spectrum, Sen. Henry Jackson, of Washington, will be helped by the Kennedy pullout because it will give him a clearer field in the fight for support by organized labor, most Democratic politicians agreed.

AFL-CIO President George Meany and Alexander Barkan, director of the labor organization's Committee on Political Education, "both would rather have Scoop [Jackson] than Teddy," a high-ranking Democratic National Committee official said yesterday, "but they would have been perfectly happy with Teddy if he had become the nominee. Teddy's withdrawal makes it easier now to pull labor for Scoop."

However, because the labor vote no longer is deliverable as a bloc and because it is factionalized, other candidates can be expected to draw off some of the old Kennedy support.

Among them, party leaders said, is Gov. George McGovern, of South Dakota, who was campaigning for re-election. An aide said there was no change in his position that he would not be a candidate in 1976.

Sen. Mondale noted of Sen. Kennedy's decision: "I think it's a helpful development for me. It clarifies the situation. In my travels and in hundreds of occasions people say, 'We like you but what's Ted doing to do?' Now we know. He was clearly the dominant candidate and it was difficult for me to get a hearing. Now it will be much easier."

Sen. Jackson said as a result of the Kennedy decision he would "accelerate his effort from the standpoint of staffing" for his 1976 bid, now regarded a near-certain. He saw the Kennedy pullout as a boon to his prospects for labor backing but he also believed that new candidates would be likely to emerge.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said Sen. Kennedy's withdrawal made Sen. Jackson "the front-runner," but few other party leaders were singling anyone out. A long-time Democratic fund-raiser said the immediate impact was that it would be easier for all hopefulto raise money with Sen. Kennedy out.

SALT Meeting Held

GENEVA, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators met for two hours here today at the 63rd session of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

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Page 4—Wednesday, September 25, 1974 *

'We Dare Not Do Less Than Try'

Mr. Kissinger, in his speech before the UN General Assembly, spoke of matters which once would have dominated any statement by an American secretary of state to the world organization: Cyprus, the Middle East, the spread of the nuclear threat. That they did not bulk as large in Mr. Kissinger's address as the price levels of food and petroleum might once have been ascribed to American materialism. But they cannot to-day.

For it is generally recognized that the bread and oil issues present, in Mr. Kissinger's words, "The early warning signs of a major economic crisis." And, as President Ford said in a parallel speech to the world energy conference in Detroit, "exorbitant prices" for fuel can entail such consequences as a "breakdown of world order and safety."

The emphasis by both the secretary of state and the President upon petroleum prices does not mean, of course, that this is the only dangerous element in a dangerous global economic situation, or that the United States is prepared to abandon "the advantages of cooperation" for the "dangers of confrontation." Mr. Kissinger laid his principal stress, on the positive side, in the American thrust toward international collaboration to meet the food shortages in the forthcoming Rome conference; Mr. Ford pressed for similar working together to meet the world's energy needs.

Neither had any easy answers, for there are none. Both the economists and the nationalists around the world are at odds among themselves over how the tangle of conflicting interests and diverse needs—the accumulated problems of centuries, as Mr. Kissinger put it—are to be encountered. The world's producers of raw materials complain because they must pay so much for the manufactured goods they buy; the industrial nations point out that increases in raw material costs (especially oil) bear down on all consumers. Housewives know the prices they pay for food and other necessities are soaring, while the workers threaten strikes to increase their pay. And in the lands marginally equipped to feed their populations, hunger, even starvation, cloud the horizon.

Since World War II, the peoples of this earth have created not only a revolutionary technology, but have set up agencies of international cooperation unknown to history. The task ahead is to put both to work for human survival. To allow dogma or national selfishness to waste time in counting trees when the forest itself presents the main problem, to sink into apathy or despair, is simply not tolerable. "There is," Mr. Kissinger concluded his speech, "hope now because our necessity is compelling if we but recognize it." The "if" is a very large one; so is the scope of the work ahead. But, again quoting Mr. Kissinger, "We dare not do less than try."

Palestine Question at the UN

A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization has arrived at the United Nations hoping to gain international recognition as a "national liberation movement" and as the "sole representative" of all Palestinians, and to be seated at the UN-sponsored Mideast peace conference at Geneva. We say to the delegation: Welcome to the world community. It is good to see the PLO talking politics instead of blowing up murkings down hostages and murdering schoolrooms of Israeli children. For too long, moreover, the PLO has confined its political overtures to countries and forums where a general sympathy for its cause inhibited inquiry into its specific activities and goals. Its pilgrimage to New York should allow such an inquiry to go on.

The basic question the PLO needs to answer is whether it is a band of terrorists, acknowledging no law but the gun, or a would-be nation prepared to accept the law of nations. It is precisely the PLO's weakness on this point which has denied it the international standing it now seeks. For it is unthinkable that an organization of sovereign states should give status to a group that not only seeks by violence to topple one or more of those states but also has a long record of condoning in practice the assassination of American diplomats and other third country nationals who get caught in the terrorists' snare.

We are among those who think there should be a 20th Arab state (there already are 19) called Palestine. Not only are the Palestinians a historically recognizable people who deserve a political status they do not have; many other peoples, of course, such as the Ukrainians or Lithuanians, meet this standard. The Palestinians are—and here is the crucial difference—politically in a position to undermine any Mideast settlement which does not provide for them. The PLO position up to now, however, has been that, in addition to there being a 20th Arab state, there should be no Jewish state. Thus alleging Israel's illegitimacy, the PLO seeks to legitimize any means, including terror, to undo Israel. In fact, the principles of the PLO as they stand are inconsistent with the

UN Charter. No support is due the PLO until it accepts the obligations formally undertaken by the member states. Israel is far from the only nation with a vital interest in denying the PLO's ugly logic a foothold at the UN.

The other broad question for the PLO is: Which Palestinians does it represent? Those in the refugee camps? Those in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza? Those in Jordan? Those living elsewhere in or outside the Arab world? It is too easy to overlook the fact that Palestinians are a dispersed, fragmented and unorganized people. The PLO surely speaks for some of them. But, in particular, whether it can speak for the largest consolidated group of them, in Jordan, is unclear.

In Jordan, most of its citizens are Palestinians. Of 11 Jordanian delegates at the Geneva peace talks last December, seven were Palestinian. Yet King Hussein has an entirely understandable reluctance to see a group based in Beirut, the PLO, given even paper designation as the "sole representative" of the people who compose most of the population of his country. The UN would be just as foolish to intervene directly in the affairs of Jordan as in the affairs of Israel.

That the Palestinian question has been brought again to the United Nations—as a political question, not a refugee issue—is well and good. It is a political question and the UN is meant to deal with such questions. But the whole situation has been transformed since the first (and last) time the UN addressed the issue, in 1948, when the Palestinians were offered a state of their own and they turned it down. Specifically, it is no longer within the capacity of the UN to offer Palestinians statehood. That can only result now from a process in which Israelis and Jordanians are involved. Certainly the UN should hear the arguments shrill and harsh though they no doubt will be. But the UN should not endorse terror, or trample on the sovereignty of its member states, or complicate the already immensely difficult task of the three principal local parties to work out a relationship of their own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Call for U.S. Help

The aftermath of the first world war was economic chaos and international slump. The aftermath of the second was an astonishingly rapid recovery throughout the industrial world—thanks largely to the prompt and generous aid and leadership of the United States. We [Western Europe] are now a third time this century dependent on the economic policy and international leadership of America, if chaos and slump are to be avoided.

Two changes of direction in U.S. policy are now urgent. One is for the United States to recognize the need to run a balance of payments deficit at least as large as the extra cost of its oil imports, and to

pursue domestic policies sufficiently expansionary to achieve this. The other is for the United States to take the lead in devising international machinery for recycling the unpredictable surpluses of the oil producers to cover the debts of the oil importing countries.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Palestinian Issue

The presence of PLO representatives at the United Nations will make peace more difficult at every level. It will obviously make Israel more wary of withdrawing from territory that would then harbor terrorists.

—From the *Post* (Jerusalem).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 25, 1899

WASHINGTON—The administration has received information concerning the conduct of the campaign in the Philippines, which contains serious charges against General Otis, the United States commander-in-chief. It is alleged that it is owing to his incompetence that the Filipinos are able to get arms and provisions to enable them to hold out so long.

Fifty Years Ago

September 25, 1924

PARIS—Never has French opinion, as expressed in all sections of the official press, been so unanimous on any subject as that of admitting Germany to the League of Nations. Not even the most extreme of the opposition papers criticizes the principle of Germany's admission, but all also are unanimous that the defeated country receive no special favor upon entry.



Ted Kennedy Steps Down

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—P. G. Wodehouse describing Market Blundings on its best day (and his) couldn't have done justice to California the weekend before last when Ted Kennedy toured the state. The sun shone, the sea sparkled, and a gentle breeze urged all mankind to surf and fairway. Nobody in his right mind would have gone to a political meeting.

But Kennedy drew hundreds to daytime rallies for would-be congressmen in San Jose, Monterey and Concord. He had thousands stamping at a Los Angeles Palladium fund-raiser for the Democratic candidate in dull races for senator and governor.

At private meetings in Los Angeles and San Francisco he put a pretty good touch on the financial heavy-hitters—even though economic conditions have reduced them to batting fungos. As Warren Christopher, a leading lawyer with ties to all Democratic factions, said: "If Kennedy gets an A for campaigning, nobody else even gets a minus."

So Kennedy had reason to believe that he could have won the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination, and had a good shot at the White House. He withdrew from the race, as he said, in Boston, largely for "personal reasons."

Edward Jr.

The first and foremost of these was the condition of his son, Edward Jr. The boy has lost a leg because of bone cancer, and the prognosis is uncertain. He asked his father on a couple of occasions not to run for president in 1976. The senator does on him and stays with him in the hospital when he goes back every three weeks for treatment. Of itself, that appeal was probably decisive.

A second important reason is the senator's wife. None of the women married to the Kennedy brothers has had an easy time. Joan Kennedy, the senator's wife, has found the challenge particularly difficult.

She has recently been in clinics in Connecticut and California. Though the senator saw her on the California trip, the encounter was not reassuring. It seems doubtful the marriage could stand the strain of a presidential campaign.

Finally, there is Chappaquiddick. If the senator was ever under an illusion that the issues would go away, his recent travels dispelled that notion. There were

oblique references to the incident on signs at Kennedy rallies, and newsmen kept asking about it all the time. Chris Lydon of The New York Times and I flew with him from San Jose to Monterey on the California trip, and at least half the questions we asked had to do with Chappaquiddick.

He said—and I think believed—that he could respond to the questions raised, notably in the recent New York Times magazine article by Robert Sherrill. He insisted that in thinking about whether to run Chappaquiddick would be "a factor, but not a major factor."

He said that the family was a major factor, and I believe him.

But a difficult family situation would have been aggravated by the Chappaquiddick issue. As he said, more recently: "It's one thing when you're the target. It's another thing when you make other people the target."

His Decision

Sen. Kennedy's decision, in these conditions, is right and wise. He has squared his own interest with the interest of his party and his country in a way that is noble, even heroic.

For himself, Sen. Kennedy has opened the road to statesmanship. He is probably out of the presidential running for a long time. He believes that a Democrat will be elected in 1976, and for a second term in 1980.

So nobody can now fairly accuse him of taking positions or backing candidates for reasons of ambition. The stands he takes on the issues dear to him—detente with the Soviet Union, on health and housing and equal rights—will be tested on their merits. He himself will finally be judged for his own heart and brain—and not as the brother of his brother. In a deep sense, he has now come into his own.

The Democratic party is similarly served. It has been fighting over the Kennedys since 1960. Now that old battle is ended, and the party can address itself in a fresh way to men and issues.

The road has been cleared for all the candidates already in the field for 1976, and for many others. Since none appears pre-eminent, and since new rules for delegate selection and campaign financing work against a sweep of the primaries, the probability is that "nobody" will lock up the nomination before the convention. The decision will have to be by

give and take—a victory, in a deep way, for the democratic process.

As to the country, Sen. Kennedy has behaved in a way that unsays the awful example set by President Nixon and his men. He has taught by deed the lesson that provides the answer to our present political and economic troubles—the lesson of not being greedy, the lesson of self-restraint. He has subordinated self to the larger purpose—an austere act which expresses true greatness.

Citing the aid-for-base example of Spain, Greece and Turkey, Soares is frank to report that Portugal is asking for economic help in exchange for continued American military use of the Azores. The "ancient regime" asked not for such "payment" but for political support, especially support of its colonial position, to be critically observed.

His larger rationale: Portugal is still in mid-passage toward

More on the CIA and Chile

By William F. Buckley Jr.

INDIA during the postwar period was arrant interference in Indian politics. We took the position that we were merely performing humanitarian deeds.

I do not doubt that was our motive. And I do not doubt that was our motive in attempting to help the resisters to Allende. Moreover, if we had succeeded, Chile would have been spared the miserable, dirty, despoiled tribulations it is enduring at this moment. That doesn't, of course, dispose of the point that State Department officials apparently misled congressional committees. Put that aside, for the moment, as a democratic dilemma.

It is a pity that critics of CIA involvement in Chile do not put the situation in context. It is made to appear as though we uniquely decided to fashion the will of the Chilean people. In the year before Allende came to power.

Soviet and East European firms were shown regularly in commercial theaters, universities, clubs, and on television—paid for by the Russians.

The Soviet Union published a picture magazine edited for Chilean consumption, with a circulation of 10,000. (In U.S. terms, that would be the equivalent of 200,000.)

The Communist party of Chile, under Soviet domination, produced a bimonthly theoretical journal and a daily newspaper.

The Soviet Union, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Poland participated in trade fairs including one exhibit of over 500 Marxist books contributed by Russia. One exhibit was devoted to "Yankee Aggression in Vietnam."

Communist news agencies included China, Cuba, East Germany, Tass and Novosti.

The Soviet Union broadcasts 7½ hours per week in Latin America, East European countries, 24 hours, Communist China, 22 hours. And Cuba, 16 hours.

Soviet officials made program tapes to radio stations. One started a weekly program by Chilean students at University. The Committee conducted regular programs Santiago station and other stations.

Now all this does not account for the Soviet Communist front in World Peace Council, or the World Federation of Trade Unions, or the International Solidarity Organization. Of course, it does not account for the blandest done by the Communists.

What should the United do, under such circumstances? Another connection, A. Moynihan, indignant or not, supine presence United Nations, cabled United States, to power.

The CIA-Chile controversy is highly subtle and interesting. Last year Mr. Moynihan persuaded the United States to turn up several billion dollars in notes over by India to the United States. Now India is a terribly mismanaged country, and the money is spiraling. There are Indians (I know one, a very prominent Indian) who believe that U.S. aid to the governments of

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

which he served. In my judgment, his tact, energy and hard work have accomplished a significant increase in understanding and cooperation between the United States and Austria.

On the eve of my retirement and with the perspective of 25 years in the Foreign Service, I conclude that we should not exclude well-equipped outsiders from our ambassadorial posts. What will continue to make a professional winne, however, is to watch good careerists continue to get challenging (i.e., hardship) posts, knowing that Paris, London and Rome are generally off-limits to aspiring career ambassadors. (The recent appointment of a departing White House aide to Madrid and a career man to Chad are illustrations.)

We must continue to work and to pray until all of southern Africa is released from white domination and suppression.

REV. WENDELL L. GOLDEN,

Kingsgate, Zambia

leave the ambassadorial door open for the John Humes, but leave room for the professional who can only contribute his expertise to his president and country.

ROBERT H. BEHRING,

U.S. Embassy,

Babat, Morocco

Lisbon Landed

Let us be mindful of God and the working of His Holy Spirit for the significant way in which the Portuguese government under Gen. Spínola is in the process of granting total independence to its African colonies.

We must continue to work and to pray until all of southern Africa is released from white domination and suppression.

REV. WENDELL L. GOLDEN,

Kingsgate, Zambia

A Talk With Soares On Portugal's New I

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Marie Soares is not your conventional foreign minister, a professional diplomat artfully polishing nuances and taking poses. He's a plain-spoken, working politician with the job of helping guide Portugal, long frozen by dictatorship in a feudal mode, into the modern age.

The "revolution" ending the Salazar-Castro regime last April brought the 48-year-old Socialist party leader, who had been jailed and then exiled back to Lisbon to preside over decolonization in Africa and the recalibration of all of Portugal's foreign ties.

Soares believes in a socialist and freedom v

concessions exists must be sought by Po

its own way.

Just Gossip

Soares has a keen sense of the importance of foreign policy in nourishing the psychic, political and economic conditions essential to Portugal's rebirth as a democratic state. Not only was it necessary ("read" exactly the contrary) to start at once to shed the African territories where Portugal had fought a wasting war for a dozen years. It was necessary to knit new ties, promising transistions of technology, investment and commerce, with all of Portugal's NATO allies.

It is "just gossip," then conceding that au

may yet strengthen hand in the Azores ne

now going on—that certain states ha

United States. He o

with a candid recogni

country in Portugal

JULIE LISO

Role in Protests Is Disputed**S. Shift to 'Rougher' Line toward Allende Is Recounted**

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Nixon administration, in what amounted to a re-evaluation of its clandestine policies in the regime of President Salvador Allende of Chile, officially authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to begin supporting financial and other aid position factions in mid-1971, intelligence sources yesterday.

An administrative directive, circled by one insider as "designed to get a little rougher," easily resulted in direct CIA cement six weeks later in first large demonstration

Private Group Spects Chile Free 2,000

SANTIAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—A refugee organization yesterday said that Chile's military government will release 2,000 political prisoners within a month that 500 of them will be

released. The Interior Ministry said that a "massive liberation" of persons was planned, although it claimed that persons leaving Chilean jails "practically daily."

The ministry said that "an extensive and accelerated" review under way "of all persons soned, under the state of existing in Chile, in order to diminish even more the number of persons deprived of liber-

said: "Each case requires a site and extensive study." The statement did not say how persons had been released.

Going to Argentina

Emilio Nalegash, the executive secretary of the National Committee for Refugees, said that persons jailed in the southern city of Punta Arenas will be today or tomorrow released and to cross into Argentina.

He said 200 more will be used and allowed to return to their homes in Chile.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, said on Sept. 11, the anniversary of the coup that threw President Salvador Allende, that Chile would release all of its prisoners if Russia Cuba agreed to free an equal number of Red Cross pris-

The challenge obviously made for propaganda purposes and government sources said that the junta would release many prisoners anyway.

Mr. Pinochet said recently there were about 2,000 political prisoners here. But others have said the total could high as 6,000.

Iurt as Reds sume Shelling Phnom Penh

NOM PENH, Sept. 24 (UPI)—Communist gunners fired four rockets into the Cambodian capital at dawn today in first attack on the city in less than a month, police said. They said that the rockets killed eight civilians, two of whom were children in the capital's side.

Reports later in the day that Communist troops had in the village of Pongro, 60 northwest of Phnom Penh, hundreds of inhabitants. Reports said that the Communists burned down 300 houses in the village, which had a population of about 3,000.

A shelling of Phnom Penh

ed a statement by the Cambodian Communist command that terror attacks to coincide with expected debate next week over Cambodia's representation in the UN General Assembly.

Traffic Resumes

SAIGON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Traffic has resumed on the main highway northwest of Saigon after a daylong suspension.

The Saigon military command reported today. It said that bridge was installed on highway to replace the one blown up by Viet Cong saboteurs Sunday night.

Chinese Population

reaches 110 Million

KYOTO, Sept. 24 (AP)—The population will reach billion Saturday, three times 34,810,000 reported when took its first national census in 1972, the Bureau of Statistics announced.

The bureau said that the population represents 3 per cent of the present estimated population of 3.8 billion, would rank Japan as the most populous country.

China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the People's Republic of China.

The bureau said that the

DEATH NOTICE

JOHN RENZOLO COURTYARD, 46, Legion of Honor, and the late J.E.C. Boddy, beloved Geraldine, brother of Av. Mrs. Weller, died suddenly on September 21, 1974, aged 61. Funeral will be held Saturday, the 27th, at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to 34th Street Cemetery.

Cornica Floods Kill 3

CORTE, Corsica, Sept. 24 (AP)—A flash flood fed by a violent storm carried away the tents of a number of young campers early today. Eight bodies were found, and three persons escaped the rising waters. A search was continuing for other bodies.



IT'S A BUILDING!—This curious looking apartment house in Tokyo has, naturally, excited many pros and cons. Some have compared it to a torpedo ship in WW II, others to an upside-down rooster. Anyway, who cares, as long as the elevator works.

Obituaries**Cliff Arquette, 68, Creator Of 'Charley Weaver' on TV**

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP).

—Cliff Arquette, 68, a comedian who lived in the shadow of the pudgy-faced, homespun "Charley Weaver" character he created on television, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Actor Dave Willock, a longtime friend, said that Mr. Arquette had been planning to marry an old friend, Miriam Call.

"He and Miriam began dating in the thirties, then they both married others. The romance started again about two years ago when she came to visit him when he was in the hospital with his first heart attack," Mr. Willock said.

Mr. Arquette made his television debut with Mr. Willock on NBC's "Day and Charley Show," an ad-lib comedy program.

He introduced the Weaver character in 1953 on the Dennis Day show and later took it onto the Jack Paar and "Hollywood Squares" shows.

"Weaver"—a bespectacled grandfatherly character in rolled-up shirtsleeves, crooked tie and floppy hat whom Mr. Arquette called a "tubie" and a "dirty old man"—became better known than his creator.

Letters From Mama'

"Weaver" captivated audiences by telling exaggerated homespun yarns and reading "Letters from Mama" in Mount Ida."

Born in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Arquette quit school at 14 to get into show business. For the next three years he played in a band at Cleveland's Euclid Beach, then went into vaudeville.

He did his first radio network show with Fred Astaire and Charlie Butterworth and later worked with George Burns and Gracie Allen.

He was a regular on the Monday-through-Friday daytime game show "Hollywood Squares" from its inception in 1960.

Aside from the entertainment field, Mr. Arquette's main interest was military history. In 1966, he opened a museum in a 12-year-old house on the Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa. It featured 12-inch models, carved by Mr. Arquette, of soldiers depicting the history of military uniforms.

Countess of Kintore

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Countess of Kintore, 24, 100 lbs.

Liner France Sails to Shelter

LE HAVRE, Sept. 24 (UPI)—Strong winds today forced the striking crew of the luxury liner France to sail the vessel about 45 miles to shelter off the small Normandy port of Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue, close to Cherbourg.

It was the first movement of the vessel since the crew took it over on Sept. 11 and anchored it in the approach to Le Havre.

A seaman union spokesman said that the France, now moored offshore, would return to anchor near Le Havre when the weather improved. The ship has sufficient fuel for maneuvering following last Friday's decision by the French Line to refuel it to meet weather emergencies.

Military Outlook vs. Arms-Control Agency**U.S. Said to Get One-Sided Disarmament View**

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WPB).

—Congress and the U.S. public are receiving from the executive branch largely one-sided, military-oriented, "hard sell" versions of the options for world arms control, according to a congressional study.

At a time when the U.S. search for controls on offensive nuclear weapons has "lost momentum," the study noted, Congress should consider authorizing critical arms controllers to express in public "broad or partial disagreement with official U.S. policy."

The suggestions for trying to counterbalance the powerful voices of the defense establishment were set out in a study prepared for the internal use of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on National Security and Scientific Developments, headed by Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., the panel will open hearings on Monday.

Philip Farley, a former deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), headed the staff study, which reviewed the operations of the arms-control agency in preparation for the current hearings.

Political Purge

Last year, the agency lost virtually all of its senior officials and was cut in manpower in what was widely regarded as a "political purge" for oversensitivity in arms control. The "purge" explanation was officially denied.

The current director of the agency, Fred Ikle, has been attempting to restore the organization's influence.

The theme of the study prepared for the Zablocki subcommittee is that, to make intelligent judgments, Congress requires access to opposing official views about complex arms-control issues.

The report said:

"ACDA has been charged—particularly in the last six years—with being too establishment, too conventional and unimaginative in thinking, too timid in contesting government policy and lobbying for its point of view."

The arms-control agency's bud-

get is much less than the cost of a modern jet plane—about \$10 million this year. The agency's personnel has been reduced to 180.

The agency's legislative history, the report noted, indicated that it was created with restrictions "out of fear that ACDA would be too independent and aggressive in negotiations or in undermining" national defense.

As a result, the report said, the paucity and passivity of ACDA public information activities is in marked contrast with the scale and aggressiveness of defense public relations activities...

"...the Congress and the public usually are presented with only the preferred course of action or program, with a 'hard sell' rather than a discussion of alternatives often or vigorously to the Congress and public..."

"ACDA (because of inadequate leadership or because it has been constrained) has not played a sufficiently imaginative and independent adversary role within the executive branch, and has not carried its disagreements often or vigorously to the Congress and public..."

"ACDA (and the executive branch) have not subjected defense proposals (weapons systems, deployments and strategies or policies) to a sufficiently balanced, rigorous and analytic adversary process, both as to their impact on arms control and foreign relations and as to their intrinsic merits."

The study said "the two principal criticisms" of the agency were:

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ART IN PARIS

A Centennial Celebration of Impressionism

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT).—In 1874, a group of painters whose differences, today, are sometimes more apparent than their similarities, seeing that the established salon would probably never show their works, organized their own exhibition in some rooms lent by the photographer Nadar. An unfriendly critic, referring to the title of a painting by Monet, dubbed the members of this first art movement in history the "impressionists."

The date makes a convenient occasion for a centennial celebration and so the Grand Palais is now displaying (until Nov. 24) a collection of 42 paintings by 13 artists, jointly assembled by the Louvre and the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

In the eyes of their contemporaries, the impressionists form-

ed a coherent movement to a great extent because they were different from what had come to be expected. To the 19th-century traveler, for the same reason, all Orientals looked alike. One gets a pretty good idea of the sort of art that was thought desirable 100 years ago by visiting another show at the Grand Palais—"Le Musée du Luxembourg en 1874" (to Nov. 18), which assembles all the surviving works that were to be seen that year in what then served as a museum of contemporary art.

It is a painfully academic and anecdotal art which some critics, for reasons best known to themselves, are now attempting to bring back into favor. Compared to this, everything the so-called impressionists had to offer could only be felt to be a sort of violent provocation.

Taken collectively, they prefer-

red the instant to the eternal fluidity to substance, light to matter, the simple sensation to its impossible idealization, the global impression to the detail, etc. Yet such statements are not all true when applied to any one artist. Taken individually, they were accused of not doing things the right way, not choosing the right subjects, depicting people who were "inadequate" or "sloppily dressed." They did not choose standard literary subjects (e.g. Faust meeting Marguerite) that allowed everyone in the public to know "where things were at." Instead, they depicted unadorned unknowns who were not even rustically picturesque and, if some emotion was inherent to the scene, one could not really be sure that it was of an acceptable kind.

Manet, more than any other member of the group, impresses

one by the authority of lucid simplicity. "Sincerity," he once wrote, "can give works a quality that has an appearance of protest when the artist himself only meant to render his material."

He handles his material on a variety of levels with utter originality—as a painted surface, as "realism," as drama, as a psychological situation.

"Chez le Père Lathuille" is a Maupassant story in a single image (the young man making spaniel's eyes at a woman who comes through to one as a spinsters silhouette). At the same time, it assembles colors in a vigorously novel way—as novel as the composition itself. "Le Balcon" and "Le Femmes au Ferroviaire" have points in common with Goya both in quality and in technique. Manet, by the breadth of his intelligence, dominates the age. He influenced the

young founders of impressionism, but never showed his works with them.

The criticism leveled at the impressionists is revealing of their specific significance. These artists were determined to renew the pictorial language because the old language had become conventional dead wood, but also because there were new things to express.

Society was changing. New forces were coming to the fore and, consequently, new attitudes. It is not really surprising in the historical context that a work should be criticized because the model was "ugly," "hilarious" (Manet's "Olympia"), "inelegant" ("Chez le Père Lathuille") or "sloppily dressed" (Morisot's "Le Berceau"). The established bourgeois propriety was falling apart, along with the idealism that was its support.

The fresh, bright colors expressed not only a new concern with light and the way it is rendered in color relations, it also reflected a more easygoing way of life and the rejection of a certain number of "decent," somber constraints. Academic art favored indoor settings, mythological, historical and religious subjects, exotic landscapes, the toils and joys of rustic folk—exotic in their own way because they belonged to another world—occasionally a romantic or classical landscape.

In the increasingly commercial and industrial society that reached its peak under the Second Empire, a chair had to be almost tangibly portrayed, a tree had to be a material presence. (The human body, on the other hand, with its sexual appeal that could be such a disruptive force in the orderly transmission of property,



Manet's "Chez le Père Lathuille" at the Grand Palais.

had to be idealized.) Now the typical impressionist approach volatilized the object, made it into an almost ironical mirage. Such a result could only make these works unpopular, until thanks to foreign buyers who read them differently, it became apparent that the paintings themselves were commercial objects of considerable worth. This realization seems to have changed the course of art history.

It is not surprising that such a movement should appear at that time. The government of Napoleon III was full of con-

tradictions. It was authoritarian and yet made risky attempts at liberalization. Its collapse four years before the show in Nadar's place merely gave manifest coherence and a new impetus to the work of artists who had been working along such lines for a number of years. The society that picked up after it, while basically the same, materially speaking, was no longer able to idealize the social hierarchy that the formidable imperial structure had somehow made impressive.

The important aesthetic and philosophical implications of im-

pressionism have been thoroughly dealt with over the years, and particularly by the eminent historian René Huyghe in his preface to the catalogue. The show is small—one might hope for a really vast display to mark the occasion, but it appears that legal and technical restrictions kept some works away and skyrocketing val-

ues have raised insurance to prohibitive heights. Also, while there may not be so many paintings they are really outstanding works of art.

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FILMS IN PARIS

'The Exorcist' Arrives To Mixed Reaction

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT).—The sensation of the American cinema this year, has arrived in Paris after a long wait but preceded by a lot of publicity.

As everyone knows, it relates with solemn realism the case of a child suffering demonic possession and the exorcism of the devil within her. It was reviewed by the International Herald Tribune following its London opening (IHT, April 17), but the French reaction has been awaited with interest.

Curiosity is drawing the crowds and it is reported that several spectators have fainted, overcome by its gripping intensity. The local reviews—as in the United States—are mixed. Le Figaro compares its hair-raising attempts to the great Hitchcock. France-Soir finds the mother-love theme its most appealing asset. Le Monde is scornful, accusing it of doctoring an old recipe with modish, morbid eroticism and, after recommending that the makeup man be awarded a prize, predicts that it will be popular because Satan is a superstar these days.

None of this surprises its director, William Friedkin, who came to Paris for its French premiere. Three years ago he gained the international spotlight with his "French Connection."

In Paris, he speculated on the secret of his new film's success. "Audiences today accept the ter-

rrible as being nearer home," he said. "The nightmare visions of Dracula and Frankenstein were natively remote from everyday life. But now the setting of horror is not in eerie castles in the Balkans, but in modern, middle-class surroundings. 'The Exorcist' takes place in the Georgetown section of Washington, and Hitchcock's 'Psycho' was set in a commonplace motel."

"I found in touring the universities recently that 50 per cent of the undergraduates are inclined to believe—maybe not in demonic possession—but in cases beyond prosaic explanation."

"The Exorcist" is at the Normandie, the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Hanteuil in English and at other cinemas in French.

"Don't Look Now" (at the Ermitage and the Studio des Ursulines in English) is another tale of the supernatural, but it is so confusingly presented that it leaves many viewers in doubt as to what it is about.

Based on a novel by Daphne du Maurier, it depicts an architect who is working on the restoration of a Venetian church. He is endowed with psychic foresight and is visited by visions of his own doom. The atmospheric scenes of wintertime Venice cast the sinister spell, but the story line is so obscured that the action is bewildering.

Neither Julie Christie nor Donald Sutherland succeed in illuminating the fog-bound characters they portray; it is the sequences in which Hilary Mason plays a blind clairvoyant that induce the sought-for shudders.

"Troll" (at the Elysées-Lincoln and the Saint-Germain Village in Swedish with French subtitles) is a diffuse Scandinavian sex fantasy by Vilgot Sjoman, who made "I Am Curious." A young couple is obsessed with the idea that if their marriage is consummated, both will immediately die. Innocent clowns, they are content in their sexless marriage, but outside advice, both clerical and profane, drives them to various experiments despite their morbid fear. The premise is droll, but its treatment would benefit by a fine Italian hand. As it is, the comedy, a satire on puritanism staggers about heavily, a collection of gross jests. Only a magic rabbit, who visits the pair, brings some bounce to the proceedings.

"Vive la France" (at the Ruhl)

(stage and the Marbeuf) is amusing. Its compilation of newsreels of the past 65 years, recounting the history of France, is hilariously illustrated with sets of the catastrophes on playing fields. No one has spared end nothing is sacred in this amusing mov-

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MUSIC IN LONDON

The High Tension of Solti And the Chicago Symphony

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 24 (IHT).—Such is the present reputation of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra that its concert at the Royal Festival Hall last night was, in the hyperbolical sense of the word, an occasion. The packed house included an abundance of celebrities, and there was more evening dress than is now usual at the Royal Opera, let alone a mere symphony concert.

The catch is, of course, that the adjective "mere" is unthinkable when the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is on stage and Sir Georg Solti on the podium, least of all in London, where Solti's long association with the Royal Opera earned him both the respect and the affection of London music lovers as well as a knighthood.

He is an intense individual, and he favors programs that challenge his imposing capacity to create and sustain high tension. We had, this time, Beethoven in the first half, with the "Coriolanus" overture and the "Eroica" symphony, and Stravinsky in the second, with "Le Sacre du Printemps."

In the event, it may have been too much of a high-voltage thing, with more of the same in the overture to "La Forza del Destino" as an encore. Sir Georg can

sustain the tension, and so the orchestra, but it was as a lot of the lesser mortals in audience. It was asking a lot of Stravinsky, too, to follow, with "Le Sacre," two Beethovens masterpieces in such supinely compelling performances.

With the Chicago orchestra, with the best of other American orchestras, too, one is somewhat tempted to ask if it is not just a bit too good—too supinely accomplished and disciplined, precise, too sumptuous, too alive, too virtuosic. The answer probably depends upon the conductor, Beethovens deployment in his service is a man of such profound peace, and electric musicality.

If, in the Stravinsky, the tension, both collective and individual, seemed more self-evident, conspicuously, it may simply that Stravinsky, for all his ebullient virtuosity as a player, was less substantial than Beethoven.

Thousands Attend Free Mehta Concert

VENICE, Sept. 24 (AP).—Thousands packed Venice's La Fenice House last night as Zubin Mehta directed the Los Angeles Philharmonic in a free concert of solidarity with striking players of the debt-ridden theater.

Tomorrow, the Philharmonic goes to Milan, where it will perform a special concert at red ticket prices, in aid of regularly scheduled concerts at La Scala.

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BUSINESS**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1974

FINANCE**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Commercial Union Seeks Cash**

Commercial Union Assurance (CUA), abandoned for St. Martins Property Corp., is seeking to its shareholders to pump in more, add badly needed weight to its sagging. The insurance company is offering to 60 pence one new share for every two currently held. The move, which would its capital base by about \$29 million, is on the company by the failure of for St. Martins, stock brokers report. They had to make another bid for some large but undervalued company or raise elsewhere, they say. CUA lost out to Knoll, which valued the property company at \$60 million compared to CUA's offer value about \$75 million. News of the rights depressed the value of CUA's shares on London Stock Exchange to 71 pence, down for the day and almost 100 pence below for the year.

Loses on Homebuilding Firm

Financial Corp. of Chicago, which may \$78-million investment in Larwin Group out this year in a wave of red ink, has U.S. homebuilder off from further financial support. CNA may sustain an additional up to \$10 million on guarantees of Larwin's. CNA directors say the company will not and will not incur losses beyond \$3 million to which it is already exposed. Eased last month that Larwin was in on a \$145-million bank loan due to its net worth below the level required lending agreement. Larwin is now ex-

pected to have an operating loss of more than \$33 million in the last half of the year plus a third-quarter inventory write-down approaching \$45 million. These losses are expected to eliminate CNA's equity position in the company. CNA itself sustained a net loss of \$54.7 million in the first six months of this year.

Mobil Completes Marcor Purchase

Mobil Oil has completed its \$300 million tender offer to purchase voting control of Marcor, the holding company which controls Montgomery Ward and Container Corp. of America. All of the conditions of the tender offer were met, Mobil says, including Marcor's sale of its interest in Pioneer Trust & Savings Bank. The sale of the bank will result in an extraordinary loss of about \$45 million which will be reflected in Marcor's third-quarter earnings.

Natomas Wins Thermal Power

Natomas has won three-way battle for control of Thermal Power Co. of California by offering to pay \$18 a share for 12 million authorized but unissued common stock. The \$18.2 million purchase will give Natomas about 42 per cent control of Thermal's 2.8 million shares when the sale is completed. Union Oil, which has a joint venture with Thermal to provide thermal power to a West Coast utility, says it has "reluctantly" dropped its \$18-a-share bid for the company. The Canadian unit of France's Aquitaine, which had been offering a lower price for the company, has acknowledged that it failed to receive the minimum number of shares required in its offer.

Despite Increasing Oil Deficits**Italy Said to Be Balancing Its Payments**

Lyde H. Farnsworth

Sept. 23 (NYT).—Italy faces severe problems financing its ever-mounting deficits, the actual out-of-pocket money to date have been according to officials of Italy.

Officials who asked not to be named, said that the oil credit domestically is a commitment to repatriate the billions of lire transferred in recent years to this element, combined normal influx of sumptuous earnings, was helping country, at least temporarily, balance its books.

overall current account (and services) deficit for expected to be some \$10 two-thirds of which would fit the bill for oil.

Financing the flows of money foreign-exchange market in the Bank of Italy found that there was a net flow of money into Italy June and July and August and September's have only been "very" in the other direction the financial and social of this country, which is described as on the bankruptcy. Economic is still proceeding at a 4 per cent to 5 per cent one of the highest levels Common Market.

The positive element in financial position, the opposite, is that the non-oil has been narrowing in months.

New government of Prevaliano Rumor formed in adopted a series involving tax increases, slowing inflation and the non-oil accounts in commerce by the end of

receding government in May a 50 per cent deposit program, which intended to curb purchases abroad.

S.S.R. to Get s-Driven Car

Sept. 24 (Reuter).—The Soviet Union will produce a car running on natural gas, the Tass news agency said.

The agency said a production model, a converted five-seater sedan, has successfully tested, and thousand of the cars built next year.

Profit at RTZ Rises 50.5% In First Half

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ).— Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp.'s net profit rose 50.5 per cent in the half year ended June 30 to total \$28 million, up from \$18.6 million in the first half of 1973.

Reporting the today, the mining and metals holding company said revenue rose to \$482.7 million from \$320.7 million.

The company said year-earlier results had been adjusted to account for Lorne Mining Corp. as a subsidiary company.

RTZ also said results from Boughainville Copper Ltd. were not included in the latest figures, and year-ago figures were restated to exclude them.

Sony Net Drops

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Sony Corp. fell to 6,584 billion yen (\$23 billion) in the third quarter ended July 31 from 6,651 billion yen a year earlier.

Third-quarter consolidated sales advanced to 103,495 billion yen from 78,926 billion yen a year earlier.

Sony's consolidated net profit in the nine months ended July 31 rose to 20,943 billion yen from 20,211 billion yen a year earlier, while consolidated sales totaled 298,328 billion yen, up from 229,833 billion yen.

Pechiney Profit Up

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ).—Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann's net profit rose to 150.8 million francs (\$32 million) in the first half of this year from 133.7 million francs in the same period a year ago, the chemicals and metals company said today.

Consolidated sales rose 43 per cent to 1,107 billion francs.

Pechiney said the sharp increase is due mainly to higher selling prices following the price rise in raw materials and oil.

Commodity Mart Control Bill Passed by House, Senate Unit

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—House and Senate conferees yesterday approved legislation to create an independent commission with wide-ranging enforcement and oversight powers to regulate the nation's \$500-billion-a-year commodity futures markets.

Futures trading involves contracts to buy or sell at a specified price and time.

The compromise bill to establish a Commodity Futures Trading Commission basically adopts the Senate's tougher version on the crucial issue of composition of the new regulatory body. It will consist of five full-time members appointed by the President and approved by the Senate for staggered five-year terms.

Both the House and Senate are expected to vote on the legislation by next week, with little resistance from the nation's commodity markets. The latter are said to have resigned themselves to the inevitability of the new agency, though they initially resisted it.

Company Reports

General Mills

| First Quarter (Aug. 28) | 1975 | 1974 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 544.2 | 463.6 |
| Profits (millions) | 31.16 | 18.99 |
| Per Share | 0.69 | 0.50 |

Del Monte

| First Quarter | 1975 | 1974 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Revenue (millions) | 364.5 | 228.7 |
| Profits (millions) | 10.76 | 7.25 |
| Per Share | 0.90 | 0.60 |
| Per Share (diluted) | 0.85 | 0.58 |

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U.S. Official Rejects Embargo on Oil States

By Hobart Rowen

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (WP).—A Treasury official yesterday rejected as "a serious mistake" any effort to retaliate for high oil prices by limiting exports of food or anything else" to the cartel of oil-producing countries.

At a session of economists in preparation for President Ford's economic summit, Jack Bennett, Treasury under secretary for

West German Trade Gains Are Reduced

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—West Germany's foreign trade surplus fell to 3.155 billion deutsche marks in August from 4.449 billion DM in July, the Federal Statistics Office here announced today.

The August figure was also just below the August 1973 surplus of \$3.19 billion DM.

But despite a steep rise in the international value of the DM over the past two years and greatly increased oil bills—West Germany is Europe's biggest importer of oil—the trade surplus over the first eight months of this year is a record \$3.243 billion DM.

This is only just short of the \$3.279 billion DM surplus over the whole of 1973 and compares with the 18.892-billion-DM surplus achieved over the first eight months of last year.

The statistics office said imports in August fell to 15.655 billion DM from 20.4 billion DM in July. However, the latest figure was up from 14.02 billion DM in August 1973.

Exports were valued at 18.21 billion DM, down from 20.4 billion DM in July but up from 14.02 billion DM a year earlier.

In the first eight months of the year, imports rose to 117.569 billion DM from 94.9 billion DM in the same 1973 period, while exports rose to 150.417 billion DM from 114 billion DM.

Exports were valued at 18.21 billion DM, down from 20.4 billion DM in July but up from 14.02 billion DM a year earlier.

Mr. Bennett said that a new development committee will be set up next week during the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Washington, and that it would "focus attention" on whether a new institution is needed to recycle surplus oil revenues.

With the exception of University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman, most of the 25 economists present agreed that the question of oil prices, as outlined by Mr. Levy, is an exceedingly serious one.

But many agreed with Mr. Bennett that Mr. Levy's proposed solution might induce oil countries to cut back production and induce "an oil depression."

Mr. Levy's main point is that if the United States freely accepts Arab investments in Treasury bills and similar instruments, America will carry the main credit risks in transferring the money to other countries.

In effect, he argued, the United States will have to lend the Arab money to poor countries which may not be able to repay. His suggestion is that the Arab countries help support an international institution that would re-lend the money, thus assuming part of the risk themselves.

Effective Oct. 1, Eric Johansson will head Volvo Deutschland succeeding Nils Ericsson who will become director of Volvo Europa based in Ghent.

These means that the securities are unlikely to generate much attention from the general public, which took a large percentage of



David Carter

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Morgan & Cie., of Paris, has named David Carter as general manager. Mr. Carter was already based in Paris as a vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., which controls Morgan & Cie.

Mr. Carter succeeds

Georg Höglberg has been named Scandinavian Airlines' vice-president of personnel and industrial relations, effective Oct. 1. He succeeds Kent Pedersen who has been named vice-president marketing administration. Mr. Höglberg was formerly director of personnel administration, ground staff, at SAS's head office.

First National City bank in London has named Guy Fritts to head corporate banking activities and John Robertson to supervise foreign exchange trading. Both were made vice-presidents of the bank.

Peabody World Trade Corp. has appointed Eli Sion as vice-president Europe, based in Geneva. Mr. Sion was previously director of marketing, Europe.

Effective Oct. 1, Eric Johansson will head Volvo Deutschland succeeding Nils Ericsson who will become director of Volvo Europa based in Ghent.

Also, the market will be faced with a fairly large supply problem as the minimum investment has been raised to \$10,000 from the \$1,000 minimum seen at recent auctions.

This means that the securities are unlikely to generate much attention from the general public, which took a large percentage of

Prices Tumble in N.Y. But Turnover Is Low

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (IHT).—Prices fell sharply throughout the list on the New York Stock Exchange today although turnover was light.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.62 points to 664.10, as declining issues led gains about 1,000 to 380.

Volume totaled 9.84 million shares compared with 12.18 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed the decline of the past three sessions, which eroded strong gains of earlier last week, mostly to disappointment that no major bank has reduced its prime rate from the prevailing 12 per cent despite relaxed Federal Reserve monetary policy and resulting short-term interest rate declines.

Southern was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 10 1/8, off 1/4.

Turnover in the issue included a block of 184,500 shares at 10 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange closed down 1 to 66.

The most active issue was British American Tobacco, closing at 3 3/4, off 3 1/4, on volume of 36,300 shares.

The industrial index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell 0.88 to 58.07.

Bonds closed lower across the board in fairly quiet trading while Treasury bills ended narrowly mixed following yesterday's strong auction.

Government coupons closed the session with losses ranging between 1/8 and 1 1/4 point. Dealers said that the reaction, which followed some strong gains in recent sessions, reflected some uncertainty over today's auction of \$2 billion in two-year notes by the Treasury.

They said that the new method being used at the auction made it impossible to discern exactly where the notes would come to the market, which prompted some caution.

Only 5.6 per cent of the families interviewed plan to buy a car this year, compared with 7 per cent in June, and home buying plans fell to 23 per cent of the families from 29 per cent three months ago. Major appliance purchase plans dropped significantly from June to a record low of 27 per cent from 32 per cent last quarter.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

| New York Stock Exchange Trading | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|-------|----------|-----------|------------------------|------|----------|------------|------|
| Stocks and Div. In S | | P/E | S/A. | High Low | Div. In S | P/E | S/A. | High Low | Last. Chge | |
| 1974- Stocks and Div. In S | | P/E | S/A. | High Low | Div. In S | P/E | S/A. | High Low | Last. Chge | |
| 412 32 AbbL Lb 1.32 | 10 | 32 | 26.4 | 357.4 | 48 | 91 712 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 413 26 AdmDg 2.24 | 3 | 26 | 12.5 | 125.5 | 12 | 91 72 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 134 72 AdmE 1.20 | 10 | 15 | 9.25 | 95.5 | 12 | 91 73 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 3 3 Ad Mfg 1.20 | 10 | 14 | 3.75 | 37.5 | 12 | 91 74 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 275 12 AdmL 1.05 | 10 | 13 | 3.75 | 37.5 | 12 | 91 75 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 276 6 AdmAdv 1.00 | 6 | 7 | 7.5 | 72.5 | 12 | 91 76 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 277 15 AdmLI 1.05 | 5 | 16 | 16.25 | 170.5 | 12 | 91 77 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 102 5 AdmM 1.00 | 5 | 28 | 7.5 | 72.5 | 12 | 91 78 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 38 25 AdmProd 1.00 | 16 | 28 | 12 | 111.5 | 12 | 91 79 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 142 12 AdmS 1.00 | 4 | 6 | 12.5 | 145.5 | 12 | 91 80 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 124 12 AdmS Ind 1.00 | 3 | 17 | 12.5 | 145.5 | 12 | 91 81 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 15 7 AdmS 1.00 | 4 | 6 | 12.5 | 145.5 | 12 | 91 82 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 102 71 AdGp 1.00 | 10 | 120 | 0 | 75.5 | 12 | 91 83 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 102 15 AdGp 1.00 | 10 | 120 | 0 | 75.5 | 12 | 91 84 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 115 15 AdGp 1.00 | 11 | 10 | 17.5 | 175.5 | 12 | 91 85 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 177 10 AdGp 1.00 | 6 | 4 | 10.5 | 105.5 | 12 | 91 86 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 102 15 AdGp 1.00 | 9 | 9 | 10.5 | 105.5 | 12 | 91 87 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 92 15 AdGp 1.00 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 88 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 272 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 10 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 89 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 273 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 90 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 274 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 91 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 275 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 92 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 276 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 93 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 277 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 94 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 278 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 95 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 279 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 96 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 280 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 97 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 281 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 98 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 282 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 99 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 283 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 100 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 284 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 101 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 285 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 102 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 286 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 103 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 287 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 104 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 288 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 105 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 289 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 106 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 290 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 107 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 291 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 108 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 292 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 109 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 293 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 110 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 294 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 111 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 295 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 112 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 296 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 113 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 297 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 114 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 298 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 115 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 299 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 116 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 300 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 117 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 301 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 118 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 302 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 119 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 303 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 120 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 304 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 121 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 305 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 122 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 306 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 123 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 307 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 124 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 308 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 125 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 309 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 126 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 310 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 127 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 311 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 128 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 312 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 129 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 313 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 130 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 314 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 131 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 315 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 132 Allis Chal 1.32 | 10 | 42 | 87.5 | -1.5 |
| 316 12 AdmLb 1.00 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 15.5 | 12 | 91 133 Allis Chal 1. | | | | |

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Low visibility over
the counter stocks
(September 20 levels)

Weekly range

Agrotek Ltd. 0.80 0.70

Cobe Labs 8.00 9.00

Coherent Rad. 5.50 5.75

Intel 15.50 21.00

Mineral Rev. 1.60 1.65

Offshore Log. 6.00 6.5/8

Recognition Eq. 2.00 2.50

For information on prices of
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European Gold Markets

Sept. 24, 1974 Open Close N.C.
London Fix 142.50 142.50 +0.00
Zurich 140.50 147.50 -0.50
Paris 112.5 kilo 152.01 151.79 +0.01

**INTERNATIONAL
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BACHE & CO. INCORPORATED
Amsterdam: Kalverstraat, 172, T. 245482.

Beirut: Sterco Ctr., West Bank, T. 232299.

Broadford (Ireland): West Bank, T. 0742-4747.

Frankfurt: Wiesbadenerstrasse, 18, T. 230151.

Geneva: 40 Rue du Rhone, T. 202320.

Hamburg: Neuer Wall 10, T. 312181.

London: 10 Finsbury Square, EC2M 7AS, T. 01-699-0901.

London (Ireland): Plantation House, T. 01-622-4671.

Lugano (Switzerland): Piazza Monte Carrega 9, T. 327313.

Madrid: Alcalá 17, T. 231-4500.

Milan: Via S. Andrea, T. 701441.

Munich: Ludwigstr. 8, T. 2000-2101-17.

Rome: Via XX Settembre 17, T. 060-522011.

Toronto: 11 Via Parigi, T. 060-28241.

Zurich: Behrenstrasse 105, T. 237112.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Cash
prices in primary markets or regis-
tered today in New York were:
Commodity and unit Taxa. Year ago

FOODS

Cocoa Accra, lb. *1.051 *5.621

Coffee 4 Santos, lb. 50 *10

TEXTILES

Printhead 64-324, yd. 36 —

METALS

Steel billets 1,000 ton. 180.00 122.00

Iron 2, Edry, Phila., ton. 177.00 177.00

Steel scrap No. 1 bbl Pitts. 114-115

Lead, spot, lb. 2.45

Copper, elec. 1.93-1.94

Aluminum, lb. 1.40-1.41

Alumina, lb. 1.35-1.40

Silver, N.Y. oz. 4.000 2.500

LIVE BEASTS

Oct. 30, 40.07 39.20 bld 40.07 39.15

Dec. 40.50 41.00 41.00 40.15

Apr. 42.55 42.50 42.50 42.00

Jun. 42.50 42.50 42.50 42.00

Aug. 42.50 42.50 42.50 42.00

Sales: Oct. 21/54, 21/54, 21/54

Open interest: June 344; Aug. 17/54

Open interest: Oct. 45/54, July 10/54, Aug. 41/54

Sales: Oct. 44/54, June 11/54, Dec. 8/54, Jan. 12/54

Sales: Oct. 16/54, Jan. 4/54, Oct. 27/54, Nov. 1/54

Sales: Oct. 16/54, Jan. 4/54, Oct. 27/54, Nov. 1/54

WORLD SUGAR No. 11

Open High Low Close Prev.
Oct. 23/54 35.61 35.85 35.85 35.65

Dec. 26/54 35.60 35.85 35.85 35.65

Feb. 25/54 35.65 35.85 35.85 35.65

Apr. 23/54 35.65 35.85 35.85 35.65

Jun. 23/54 35.65 35.85 35.85 35.65

Aug. 23/54 35.65 35.85 35.85 35.65

Oct. 14/54 35.65 35.85 35.85 35.65

COCA

Dec. 75.41 76.78 74.82 75.41

Mar. 69.60 70.50 69.00 69.60

May 64.50 65.00 64.50 64.50

Jul. 62.42 62.42 62.42 62.42

Sep. 57.70 58.52 57.50 57.50

COPPER

Sep. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

Oct. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

Dec. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

Feb. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

Apr. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

Jun. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

Aug. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

Oct. 64.40 65.70 64.20 64.40

POTATOES

Nov. 4.15 4.15 3.91 3.76

Jan. 4.25 4.25 3.96 3.76

Mar. 4.20 4.20 3.96 3.76

May 4.20 4.20 3.96 3.76

Jul. 4.20 4.20 3.96 3.76

Sep. 4.20 4.20 3.96 3.76

FROZEN ORANGE JUICE

Sep. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Oct. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Dec. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Feb. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Apr. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Jun. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Aug. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Oct. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

FROZEN ORANGE JUICE

Sep. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Oct. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Dec. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Feb. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Apr. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Jun. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Aug. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

Oct. 45.10 54.10 54.10 54.00

CHICAGO FUTURES

Open High Low Close Prev.
WHEAT 5,000 bu. 42.00 42.00 41.90 42.00

DEC. 4.55 4.61 4.55 4.55

MAR. 4.55 4.61 4.55 4.55

JULY 4.55 4.61 4.55 4.55

AUG. 4.55 4.61 4.55 4.55

OCT. 4.55 4.61 4.55 4.55

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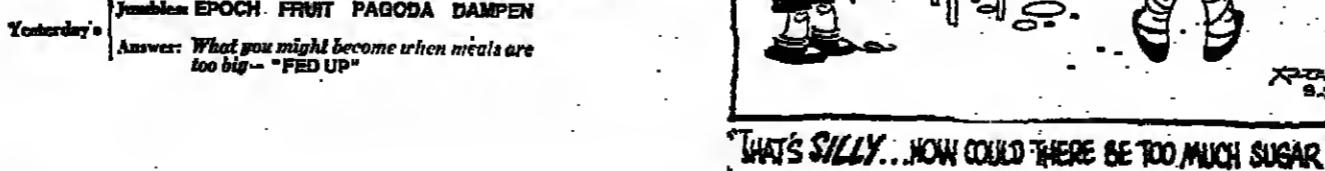
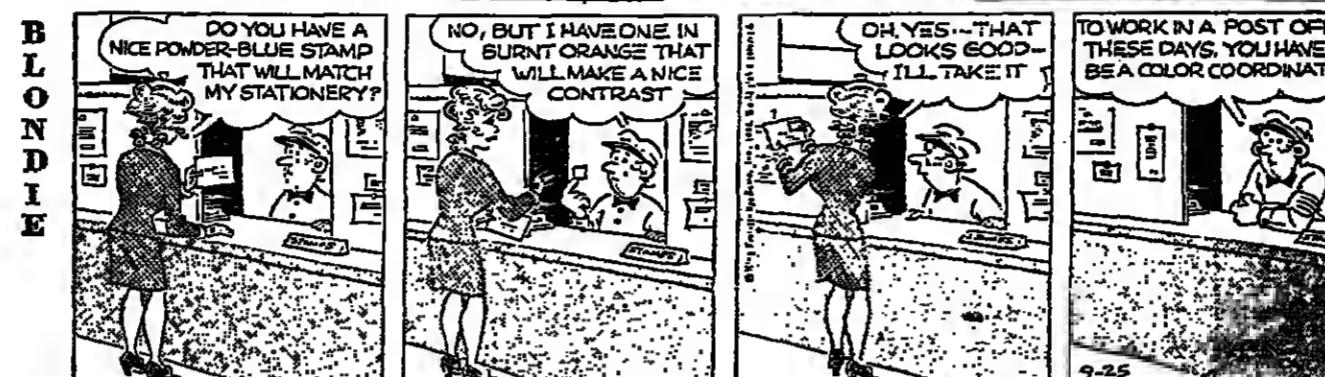
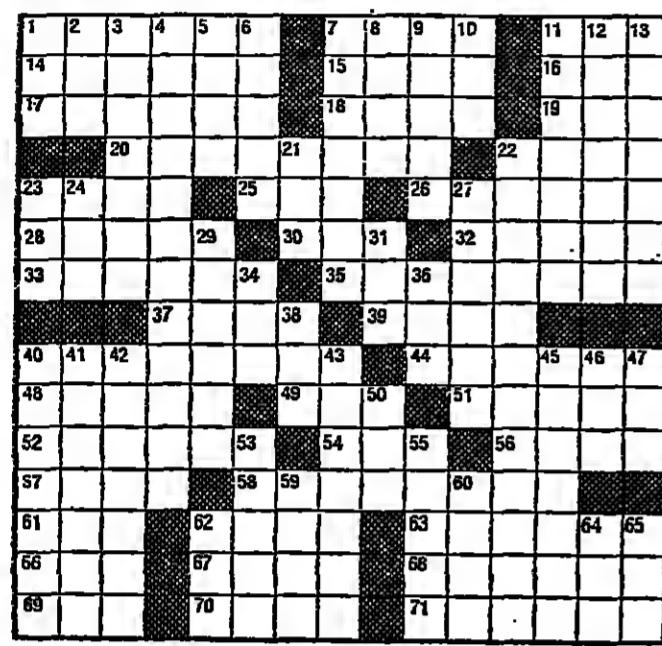
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Lacking clearness
- 7 At the place of Music, e.g.
- 14 Feedback
- 15 Wing: Fr.
- 16 Large expanse
- 17 Be on hand
- 18 Hide
- 19 Light color
- 20 Concurred
- 22 Car-trunk need
- 23 Trot, e.g.
- 25 —— volente
- 26 Card game
- 28 —— vincit amor"
- 36 Amiss
- 32 Performer
- 33 Repudiate
- 35 Potential pass-receivers
- 37 Fasten firmly
- 39 One: Lat.
- 40 Blended
- 44 Cigar
- 48 Wolf-pack member
- 49 Society figure
- 51 Sign up

DOWN

- 52 Path
- 54 Came into Part of R.S.V.P.
- 57 Eccentricity
- 58 Word for word
- 61 Bridge hand, in Bonn
- 62 Give up
- 63 Jewish law
- 65 Early people of Brazil
- 67 Apply pressure
- 68 State
- 69 Compass reading
- 70 Has a look
- 71 Boil
- 41 Orchestra
- 42 Man-gutter
- 43 Academic titles
- 45 Eyelet
- 46 Dubious thing
- 47 Coffeemakers
- 48 City lines
- 49 Hope or white
- 50 Completely
- 53 Parting words
- 55 Advantage
- 56 Contre
- 57 Budism
- 58 Phoenician goddess
- 59 Letter of disgust
- 60 Tip-off
- 61 Phoenix
- 62 Tip-off
- 63 Response to a quies.
- 64 Parts of some clocks
- 65 Letter

**BOOKS****ARNOLD BENNETT****A Biography**

By Margaret Drabble. 396 pp. Illustrated. Knopf.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SUPERFICIALLY at least, Margaret Drabble's "Arnold Bennett: A Biography" appears to be one of those exercises in chronology of which the English are so fond—one of those records compiled on the dogged assumption that a writer's life is the sum of his days and nights, and his days and nights the sum of the meals and drinks consumed, friends well met and words committed to paper. One gets this impression especially if one has had the bad luck, as I did, to browse on page 194, where it is recorded that "The principal event of 1913 was the removal to Compton, the Bennett's new country house. Margarette travelled there on Monday, 24 February, and Arnold followed her the next day. After months of preparation the house, naturally, was not ready: the stair carpet wasn't laid until the end of March, and on 1 April fenders and fire irons were still not complete.") All of which would mean, presumably, that Miss Drabble's study would be approximately as interesting as her subject's life, which does not inspire confidence, since Bennett, while colorful enough for a man of letters, was hugely prolific and therefore spent much of his time sitting at his desk and moving his hand across pieces of paper.

But on closer inspection of this biography, an important fact emerges: Miss Drabble—like Bennett—a productive writer (in the stretch of eight years she has turned out six substantial novels) and like Bennett a native of England's industrial provinces—not only feels an affinity for her subject, but also declares her affection openly. She loves Bennett's books, the lesser ones as well as the masterpieces ("Some of his silliest jokes make me laugh," she confesses in her foreword), and his manuals on self-improvement make me want to improve myself. I feel his impact completely undiminished by time.) Again and again, her enthusiasm brims over.

For instance, she dilates on Bennett's attitudes toward women, which is understandable, not only because some of Bennett's most memorable characters are females (Anna in "Anna of Five Towns" and Sophie in "The Old Wives' Tale"), but also because he got his start as a man of letters by becoming the editor of a magazine called *Women*, where he picked up much of the

Solution to Previous Puzzles

| | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | LEISURE | PAPERS | SAIFIE |
| 2 | ATTING | CIDER | URIAL |
| 3 | SHANTYTOWN | TRUST | SHAKING |
| 4 | HARVEST | HAIRWIG | REAGAN |
| 5 | CAVALIER | VISITARY | HOODOO |
| 6 | DRUNKEN | OPPORTUNIST | OMNIBUS |
| 7 | WEY | SEASIDE | SOFT |
| 8 | DEFIANT | LOVING | DEATH |
| 9 | BRIDGES | FERRARI | FEAR |
| 10 | ADDITION | PARISH | FEARLESS |
| 11 | GASHED | HASAN | FEARLESSLY |
| 12 | AGUA | ACKACKGUNNS | FEARLESSLY |
| 13 | LIIAR | MUGGSE | EDIT |
| 14 | SDOL | POJIA | SEXY |

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This Week

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1 *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, by John le Carré2 *The Dogs of War*, by Michael Foreman3 *Centaur*, by James Michener4 *Jaws*, by Peter Benchley5 *Waterloo Down*, by Ard Adams6 *The Home of the Lanterns*, by Victoria Holt7 *The War Between States*, by Alison Lurie8 *CatfishUSA*, by Susan Watchman9 *The Silver Bears*, by F. K. Bradman10 *The Fan Club*, by Ivy Wallace

GENERAL

1 *All the President's Men*, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward2 *The Memory Book*, Harry Lorayne and Jim Lucas3 *The Woman He Loved*, Ralph P. Martin4 *Alive: The Story of Andes Survivors*, by Paul Read5 *You Can Profit From Money*, by Clark and Lee Brown6 *The Gullar Achipelago*, Alexander L. Solzhenitsyn7 *Plain Speaking*, by Michael Miller8 *More Joy*, Edited by A. Comfort9 *The Lives of a Cell*, Lewis Thomas10 *The Wild Street Gang*, Richard Mayhew**BRIDGE**

By Alan

Skill, a little deception and a dash of luck was a profitable combination for the American North-South team on the diagrammed deal from the 1968 world team title competition.

North raised one spade to two spades with a hand on which most players would bid one no-trump. South decided to bid a king revealed the position: instead of taking a heart, as he would have bid, South had to bid three diamonds en route. This purported to show diamonds, and was a safe deceptive move that succeeded. He hoped to attract a heart or club lead against four spades, and West duly produced a heart.

South's little plot might have backfired if West had led the diamond ace in the hope of giving his partner a ruff or two in the suit. Ironically the diamond continuation would have forced

NORTH ♠ Q5 ♦ Q54 ♦ 875

WEST ♣ 5 ♦ A10982 ♣ K4

SOUTH ♠ ♣ A93 ♦ ♣ 2 ♦ ♣ 3 ♦ ♣ AQ10

EAST ♠ ♣ K43 ♦ ♣ Q82 ♦ ♣ Q54 ♦ ♣ 8752

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rates Catch Brock, Close In Cardinals in Division Race

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The Chicago White Sox caught Lou Brock, 10-9, in the 10th and cut the Cardinals' lead in the National League East to a game. Richie Hebner hit the winning run.

The winning run came in the 10th when Paul Popovich, a left-handed pitcher, batted for Rooker and "dropped" a single "between the seams of the Cardinal zone defense." Or so it seemed. Three fielders converged on the ball.

Cards eighth. McDaniel off with a single to lead off. It was forced by Brock, who stole his 115th.

didn't Brock's sacrifice? inking, according to manager Red Schoen, as that Brock could have hit and he is too fast to be on a ground ball. That it worked when Brock drove the double play and the looked great when he did.

In an attempt to steal Rooker's first pitch to more and was nalled by Manny Sanguillen. Size-owed with a single that we scored Brock: "he was going to try to rd," said Hebner.

He figured that he had a chance to score from third on a fly ball or a deep grounder, but Sanguillen's throw was right on the money. I was happy to see Brock try. It killed that rally. I don't think Brock was too happy."

The winning run came in the 10th when Paul Popovich, a left-handed pitcher, batted for Rooker and "dropped" a single "between the seams of the Cardinal zone defense." Or so it seemed. Three fielders converged on the ball.

Dodgers 4, Braves 3.

At Los Angeles, Don Sutton recorded his eighth straight victory and Mike Marshall made his 10th relief appearance of the season in a 4-3 victory over Atlanta that pushed the Dodgers lead in the National League West to five games over Cincinnati with only eight to play.

Brewers 6, Indians 7. Indians 7, Brewers 4.

At Cleveland, two-run homers by Charlie Spikes and Leron Lee powered the Indians to a 7-4 victory and a doubleheader split with Milwaukee. Tim Johnson's two-out, two-run double highlighted a four-run ninth inning to give the Brewers a 6-2 victory in the opener.

Spikes' 22d homer gave Cleveland a 2-0 lead in the first inning of the second game but the Brewers, aided by two errors, chased rookie starter Jim Kern with a three-run outburst in the second.



Richie Hebner

... hits a winner.

A's Jackson, Knbiak To Be Out a Week

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP).—Reggie Jackson, outfielder for the American League West Division-leading Oakland A's, has pulled a hamstring muscle and will be out of action for about a week.

The A's also lost second baseman Ted Kubiak. He suffered a twisted knee in a game last week against the Chicago White Sox.

Cowboys Are Upset By Eagles

Kick Is Decisive In Final Seconds

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The Philadelphia Eagles, inspired by a 49-yard touchdown run with a fumble by Jon Lavenstein, upset the Dallas Cowboys, 18-10, in a National Football League game last night on a 45-yard field goal by Tom Dempsey with 25 seconds left to play.

Safety Randy Logan intercepted a sideline pass by Roger Staubach at the Dallas 29-yard line with 1:49 to play to set up Dempsey for his second field goal of the game.

Dempsey kicked a 34-yarder to put the Eagles in the lead, 10-7, with 11:56 to play. But Dallas' Mac Percival tied it, 10-10, on a 26-yard field goal with 8:34 left.

Percival was short and wide on a 45-yard field goal attempt with two seconds left in the game after Staubach moved the Cowboys from their 18 to the Eagle 30 on two passes to wide receiver Drew Pearson, who caught 10 passes in the game for a total of 181 yards.

Roman Gabriel, held to just six completions for 86 yards by a Dallas defense that sacked him three times, was unable to get the Eagles moving and they were in danger of falling behind by two touchdowns when Dallas forced the Eagles deep into their own territory in the third quarter and took over the ball.

Rookie Doug Denison, who scored Dallas' first touchdown on a three-yard plunge in the second quarter, fumbled after he was hit by middle linebacker Bill Berney. Lavender, the Eagles' cornerback, picked up the bouncing fumble on the short hop, bobbed it momentarily at the four, and sprinted along the sideline for the touchdown with tackle Ralph Neely and quarterback Staubach in pursuit.

Logan cut off Staubach at the Dallas 30 and no one was able to catch the speedy Lavender.

Staubach, who missed on his first six passes but ended with 19 completions for 217 yards, drove Dallas 90 yards towards its only touchdown in the second period. He connected on three passes during the drive, with Denison rushing it in with 3:50 to play in the half.

Robert Newhouse, pressed into service when Calvin Hill aggravated an injury to the in the first period, led the Dallas rushing attack of 168 yards by rushing 22 times for 97 yards.

United Press International

LENT SIGNS—A's Sal Bando, right, kicks the dirt while Jim McLean, left, banishes him from the dugout. Action started after Bando was called out on strikes. Oakland manager Al Dark, looking down, and coach Bobby Winkles, who restrains batter, are on the scene to help their star third baseman from further trouble.

MOSCOW WELL PREPARED FOR OLYMPIC PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

YORK, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Moscow could put on the Olympic today, right now. Yet it's not satisfied with what it has; it extravagance to end all extravaganzas in 1980.

Now and Los Angeles, the unsuccessful candidates for the 1980 summer Olympics, are the only two cities or the 1980 summer Olympics.

International Olympic Committee's 73 members vote Oct. 22 in, and the Soviet capital is considered a certainty to be

highly-placed Olympic official said recently, "It's a shame, if Los Angeles has no chance. I believe nearly every member would rather go to Los Angeles than Moscow, but I need the Soviets will carry the day."

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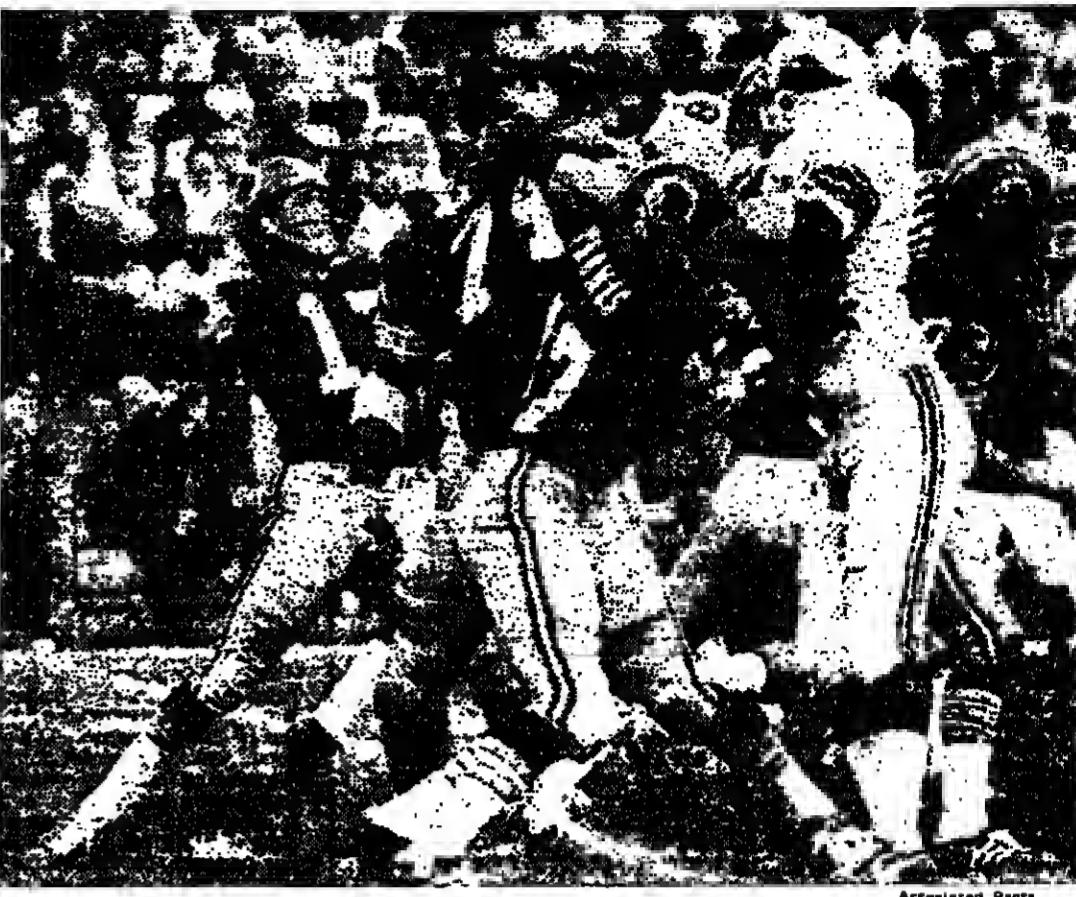
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ABA Releases Komives

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Sept. 24 (AP).—The Denver Nuggets of the American Basketball Association have released 10-year veteran Howard Komives, reducing their roster to 13 players.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
CARDINAL PROTECTION—Redskins' quarterback Billy Kilmer winds up to pass as his teammates prevent St. Louis linesmen. But they couldn't prevent Cardinal victory.

Russians Tie Despite Hull's 3 Goals

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The Soviet Union scored two goals with only four minutes remaining last night to tie Team Canada 5-5, despite a Bobby Hull three-goal hat-trick in the opening period.

The tie kept the eight-game series even. Each team has a victory and a loss; there have been two ties. The last four games of the series will be played in Moscow early next month. In the 1973 series, Canada trailed 1-2-1 leading here but won three of four games in the Soviet Union to take the series with a 4-3-1 record.

Gordie Howe, 48, from the Winnipeg Jets, got his first goal of the game at 12:45 when he scored from the point with a snapshot that cleanly beat Trifak.

The golden Jet's second goal put Canada ahead 3-2 at 15:11 of the first period, Frank Mahovlich, a 20-year veteran in the National Hockey League before joining the WHA Toronto Toros this season, put Canada up, 4-2, when he scored with a backhander. Rejean Houle set up the play.

Hull's third goal of the first period came at 17:49 when he took a short pass from André Lacroix inside the Soviet zone and beat it home over Russian goaltender Vladislav Tretyak's left shoulder.

Boris Mikhailov put Russia back on top, 2-1, at 5:59 when he took a pass out from the right of the Canadian nets from Vladimir Petrov and jammed it past Cheevers from just outside the crease. Johnny McKenzie was in the penalty box at the time.

Hull, 35-year-old left-winger from the Winnipeg Jets, got his first goal of the game at 12:45 when he scored from the point with a snapshot that cleanly beat Trifak.

The golden Jet's second goal put Canada ahead 3-2 at 15:11 of the first period, Gordie Howe and Frank Mahovlich scored the other goals for Team Canada—a World Hockey Association all-star squad in the first period.

Valery Vasiliev had put the Soviet Union ahead, 1-0, with his second goal of the series, scoring on a low drive from the point which went under Team Canada goaltender Gerry Cheevers at 3:44.

Gordie Howe, 48, from the Winnipeg Jets, got his first goal of the game at 12:45 when he scored from the point with a snapshot that cleanly beat Trifak.

The golden Jet's second goal put Canada ahead 3-2 at 15:11 of the first period, Gordie Howe and Frank Mahovlich, a 20-year veteran in the National Hockey League before joining the WHA Toronto Toros this season, put Canada up, 4-2, when he scored with a backhander. Rejean Houle set up the play.

Hull's third goal of the first period came at 17:49 when he took a short pass from André Lacroix inside the Soviet zone and beat Trifak with a slap shot from about 20 feet out.

The Russian goals in the final four minutes were scored by Alexander Gusev, at 16:59, and Alexander Gusev, at 16:59.

The second half of the exhibition series resumes in Moscow Oct. 1.

NBA New Orleans Acquires 2 Big Men

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (IHT).—The New Orleans Jazz of the National Basketball Association have traded for two veteran big men, Neal Walk from the Phoenix Suns and Rick Roberts from the Portland Trail Blazers.

In exchange for 6-foot-10 Walk and a second-round pick in the 1975 draft, the Suns obtained forward Curtile Perry, center Dennis Aytey and guard Nate Hawthorne. The Jazz also gave the Suns its first-round selection in the 1976 draft.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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